THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,525—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Dec.	OCEANA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th "	MALOJA	11500	----	--
1912				
5th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
12th "	PERSIA	8000	----	--
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	----	--
2nd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	----	--
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	----	--
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	----	--
9th "	ARABIA	8000	----	--
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	----	--
29th "	PERSIA	8000	----	--
6th April.	MARMORA	10000	----	--
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	----	--
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	----	--
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
11th "	EGYPT	8000	----	--
18th "	ARABIA	8000	MONGOLIA	10000

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 418 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 626 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Athens	5594	....	....	3 Jan.	12 1912
City of Birmingham	7000	....	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan.
City of Sparta	5415	 1912	....	.... 20 Jan.	....
City of York	7810	....	8 Jan.	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar.	....
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	25 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	13 Apl.
City of Vienna	4672	....	....	....	
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	....
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	....
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the C. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	378	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	939
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

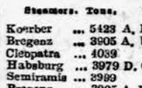
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	25th Dec.	11 a.m. ‡	via P. D. & O. M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	28th Dec.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	5th Jan.	6 a.m. †	direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 28th Dec. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Wednesday 27th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowelt, Mahomerah and Buareh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 28th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3358 tons on or about 30th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

23rd December, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Cilunak	30th Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579 to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903 "	1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429 to	449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 643 "	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529 to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 853 "	963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	25th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR

all metal works

is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL

Bazars.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161. BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,250,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Hagenkl
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dairy)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

It is said that "One of the most distinguishing peculiarities of the human race is the liking for personal adornment and eventually the love of the beautiful in any form."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

offer you an inexhaustible collection of the

MOST BEAUTIFUL
MOST ARTISTIC
MOST PRACTICAL

to make your selection for

GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND FOR THE NEW YEAR.

You are offered a wealth of suggestions unequalled for VALUE, unequalled for NOVELTY and unequalled for PRACTICAL USE from an unparalleled Stock of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silver and Electro-plate of the best quality only.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL"
150° 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CORONATION CHOCOLATES

IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES;

tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon:—

1/2 lb. size box ... ... Re. 1
1 lb. size box ... ... Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS.

From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

FOR X'MAS SEASON!

SPECIAL REDUCTION in this article of MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in Boxes of 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 2 per box.

FRESHLY ARRIVED and now unpacked the following:—

DUTCH CHEESE BALLS in tin foil (cream de la cream) Rs. 2-14.
MUSCATEL RAISINS (Extra choice), in 3 lbs. boxes at Rs. 2.
IMPERIAL PLUMS, in 7 lbs. tin at Rs. 5-4.
FRESH MALAGA GRAPES (large size), in bulk.

Various other Brands of PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the well-known High Class Houses.

Visit our STORES early and it will pay you with the fullest satisfaction in the purchase of your Stores.

AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.,
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 25th instant, (Xmas Day.)

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL APPLIANCES TO THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS INCLUDING PLAGUE DEPARTMENTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p. m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1912, for the SUPPLY of MEDICINES and MEDICAL APPLIANCES, etc., to the different Municipal Departments including Plague Hospitals, and free charitable Municipal Dispensaries, from 1st March, 1912 to 28th February, 1913.

1. Forms of contract, etc., can be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required in connection with the contract.
2. The tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,300 (One thousand and three hundred) to be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Municipality in cash or Public securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.
3. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a further sum of Rs. 1,300 (One thousand and three hundred) as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract.
4. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. All locally manufactured drugs such as Liquors, Liniments, Extracts, Tinctures, etc., etc., will not be accepted by the Municipality.
6. If necessary the contract will be divided into lots and supplies for different Items will be given to those quoting the lowest rates for those supplies.
7. Local Native Firms of Druggists and Chemists may also submit their tenders.
8. All the charges in connection with the execution, etc., of the contract should be borne by the Contractors.
9. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Bombay Municipality,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1911.

FOR SALE.

AT THE SVADESHI MILLS, KURLA.

THE following SECONDHAND MACHINERY :—

64 Single Hand Reels for Bobbin Reeling, 30 hanks to the side.
12 Double Hand Reels for Bobbin Reeling, 40 hanks to the side.
8 Platt Brothers' 41" Roller Clearer Cards.
1 Hydraulic Yarn Baling Press, dia. of Ram 10", complete with yarn-box for 400 lbs. bales, and other necessary parts.
1 Hydraulic Cloth Baling Press having cloth-table 6' by 3'—9", dia. of Ram 10", complete with all necessary parts.
5 Rope Pulleys and 1 Belt Pulley of various sizes.

For particulars, &c., apply to
THE MANAGER,
Svadeshi Mills, Kurla.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the CHIEF ENGINEER, at his Office, Ballard Road, uptill 1 p.m. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, 4th January, 1912, for the supply of about 24,000 tons English, or 28,000 Indian Steam Coal, for the year 1912.

1. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 to accompany the tender.
2. Form of tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.
3. The covers to be endorsed "TENDER FOR COAL"
4. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
6. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.
7. The Tender must state whether English or Indian Coal is offered, and give the name of the Colliery.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. I. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Dated Bombay, 15th December 1911.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, 4th January, 1912, for the Supply of about 600 tons, South Hetton or Bates Lancashire Smithy Nuts for the year 1912.

1. A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Smithy Nuts."
4. The Lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
6. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal instructions of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.]

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. I. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 15th December, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS 1911.

HOLIDAY TICKETS.

REDUCED FARES.

FROM 15th to 31st December, 1911, 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS at a SINGLE FARE, for the double journey, will be issued between any two Stations on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System for distances over 100 miles locally as well as in through-booking with Foreign Railways. Similar tickets will also be issued for distances 100 miles and less on payment of the fare for 101 miles.

II. Passengers holding Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below :—

(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad-Gauge route to Delhi from Bombay, and stations north of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre Gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.
(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Bandikui who may desire to extend his journey beyond two stations on the East Indian, North Western, or Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, &c., may return via Agra or via Mutira Junction; and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may travel via Delhi or Agra or Mutira Junction on the Return journey.
(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and Stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any Station South of Baroda may travel via Ahmedabad or via Rutlam and Baroda, on the Return Journey.

III. Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the Return Journey, provided they do not travel more than once in the same direction.

IV. Holiday Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the Return Journey up to midnight of the 15th January, 1912.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th October, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 12 noon (S. T.), on 15th January, 1912, for the SUPPLY of 6100 BARRELS of PORTLAND CEMENT, delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, as under :—

1000 Barrels in February, 1912.
300 " in each of the months June, July and August, 1912.
600 " in each of the months March, April, May, September, October, November, and December, 1912.

2. The Cement to be in accordance with British Standard Specification.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of cement Tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000, without which no Tender will be considered.
4. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. A. L. HEPPER, Major R. E.,
Acting Agent.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 21st December, 1911.

NOTICE.

Estate of SHA KALIDAS PRAGJI (Porebunderwalla), late a Commission Agent, in the employ of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed KALIDAS PRAGJI, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of March 1910, and Probate of whose Will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 9th day of October, 1911, to MATHURADAS ZINABHAI, MANMOHANDAS KALIDAS and JIVANDAS PITAMBER, the Surviving Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors, at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, the Attorneys for the said Executors, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will deal with the assets as directed by the said Will having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1911.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the said Executors.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains, during the Christmas Holidays, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested TO BOOK their seats beforehand, at Colaba Station.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th December, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NEW THROUGH SERVICE TO PESHAWAR FROM JANUARY 1ST.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay	Dep. 21-30	Peshawar	Dep. 7-35
*Ratlam Jn.	Arr. 10-0	Rawalpindi	Arr. 12-15
Do.	Dep. 10-20	Do.	Dep. 12-27
Bharatpur	Arr. 21- 1	Lahore	Arr. 19-20
Do.	Dep. 21-11	Do.	Dep. 19-45
Delhi	Arr. 1-0	Ferozepore	Arr. 21-29
Do.	Dep. 1-31	Do.	Dep. 21-36
Bhatinda	Arr. 6-51	Bhatinda	Arr. 23- 3
Do.	Dep. 7- 1	Do.	Dep. 24-13
Ferozepore	Arr. 8-28	Delhi	Arr. 4-32
Do.	Dep. 8-35	Do.	Dep. 5- 0
Lahore	Arr. 10-20	Bharatpur	Arr. 8-36
Do.	Dep. 10-45	Do.	Dep. 8-45
Rawalpindi	Arr. 17-51	*Ratlam Jn.	Arr. 19- 5
Do.	Dep. 18- 6	Do.	Dep. 19-25
Peshawar	Arr. 22-25	Bombay	Arr. 5-20

*Fast Trains connect at Ratlam Junction to and from Mhow and Indore.

A through Carriage will run via Delhi to and from Saharanpur to the following Timings :—

Delhi	Dep. 1-15	Saharanpur	Dep. 23-15
Meerut	Arr. 2-35	Meerut	Arr. 2- 3
Do.	Dep. 2-42	Do.	Dep. 2-18
Saharanpur	Arr. 4-20	Delhi	Arr. 4-12

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 23rd instant.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, nearly opposite to Church Gate Station, the valuable and neat made latest design teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, set of dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggons, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, handsome side and corner cabinets, marble topped tables and teapoys, book cases, lady's and gent's writing tables, iron and brass bedsteads, single and double door almyrahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, fancy table ornaments, engravings fancy flower vases, windproof table and standing lamps, bronze figures, rolled top writing table with master key, English cabinets, carpets, etc., the property of Major F. PRITCHARD, 96th Berar Infantry, proceeded home and of others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON SATURDAY 30th December.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p. m (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 23 Famham House, New Marine Lines opposite the Mess, the valuable and artistic design French-polished teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, also few pieces by Robert, Breslaur, handpainted dessert service crown Derby porcelainware, best platedware, dining table and chairs mirrored large sideboard and dinner waggon, show cupboard for platedware Singapore cane furniture, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, side and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys jardineers, lady's and gent's writing tables, easy and Curzon chairs, English single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror-door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, bedroom sofas wind proof lamps, partition screen, fancy table ornaments, engravings, and water colour pictures etc., the property of A. M. Simpson, Esq., of Messrs. Brush Electric Co., and others.

The property of a gentleman—

1 Invilpen car slightly used, French-make, 14 horse power, 4 cylinders, 5 seated, side entrance, with magneto Ignition, hood, new Mitchelin tyres an lamps.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay horse, goes in saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 very handsome strong waleprair good stopper.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
BOMBAY.
Part-Owner & Manager...MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

The event of any season in any City
COMMENCING
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23RD.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS
AT ENORMOUS EXPENSE
R. G. KNOWLES
The universal cure for all complaints. The holder of all records both for salaries received and length of engagements in the city of London.
AND A CONSTELLATION OF LONDON STARS
R. G. KNOWLES,
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R. G. KNOWLES,
R. G. KNOWLES.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23RD.
Owing to the Box Office being closed on Xmas Day. The plans for next week will be open on Dec. 25, at the Royal Opera House, from 10 A.M
Doors open at 8-30. Commence 9-30.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
General Manager JAS. BURY.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
THE IMPERIAL DURBAR
PRESENTATION OF COLORS.
Perfect pictures of the greatest event of the present century.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
SATURDAY, 23rd Dec. } Bank Holidays.
MONDAY, 25th "
TUESDAY, 26th " } Band every Session.
MORNING SESSION 9 to 11,
EVENING SESSION 6 to 8,
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
There will be no Evening Session 6 to 8 on CHRISTMAS DAY.

VIYELLA FLANNEL
THE BEST WEAR
for India.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE
is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

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The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
EMPRESS PALE
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HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE—Owner leaving Station, Household furniture, Garden of over 300 pots, Palms, Crotons, Ferns, &c., also a set of Brown Harness and 256 Manulicher Rifle. Available immediately. Apply Major R. F. BREWSTER, 40 Colaba.

APPLICATIONS from CANVASSERS and AGENTS, are invited by an Office, doing sound Life business only, State experience and terms to Box No. 506, care of this Paper.

BUNGALOW TO LET, UNFURNISHED, from 1st February, 1912. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, for many years in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton. For particulars apply to Mr. SULTANALI M. CHINOY, Park House, Colaba.

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LOVELY BORI.—HAJEE JACKERIA EBRAHIM Trade Mark Special dealer in "Lovely" things. Lovely Bori—Lovely Shop. Just unpacked fresh table delicacies for 'Xmas Season. Such as Chocolates, Sweets, Bonbons, Chrystalised Fruits, Biscuits, Cakes, Plum pudding... All the above are fresh and guaranteed. Look Sharp at Golden Letter No. 52 Stores, Princess Road. Established in 1881.

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.
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SELF CURE NO FICTION! IS SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, pimples, swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/-from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., 14a verstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use.
Will not deteriorate by keeping.
Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau
Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.
The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.
"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows :—

"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m =0, 4 Salvarsan	Rs.	8 8
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Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case		"	4 8

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His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.
Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
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P. STRINGFELLOW,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be showed.
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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
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A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
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Athletic Competitions
of
All Kinds.
Flat Race, Cycle Races,
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Grand Final Contests.
Admission for afternoon
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SHAM FIGHT
with every detail of
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MUSICAL RIDE
the
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most enjoyed by Bombay
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By the Royal Warwicks.

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A complete Picture
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State Entry, Presentation
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Unexcelled in Bombay ;
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In the Theatre,
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Sunday Evening Only
Gorgeous Display
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FIREWORKS,
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Unique, Comic Setpieces;
ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN
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Never before equalled
in India.
The World famous
CUBBY KING
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Attempt to break the
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Special Rates to Stadium
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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
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The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS.
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RESTORES THE WEAK,
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
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A FACT WORTH NOTING.
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Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
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MACASSAR OIL
Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s.
Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 22.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—12,000 cwts wheat 5,000, cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 487 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 502 cwts myrabollams W Becher.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—6 bales stripping, The Century Mills ; 3,000 cwts wheat 4,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co ; 15 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 153 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.

Broodstone s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, E. Oomersey; 1,00 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brethers.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—114 cwts chutney, M K Jussawalla; 20 cwts casia, Indo-Colonial Dairy Co ; 70 cwts condiments, D S Batha and Co ; 210 cwts condiments, F Nowrowjee ; 250 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 255 cwts kang gram, M Chagpal ; 30 cwts condiments, M M Poonjiaji and Sons; 24 cwts wax, and 24 cwts shellac, J M Rahimtoola ; 5 bales hides, N Cassum ; 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 25 bales hides, U Esmail ; 3 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 300 cwts. mussoor, D Arjan ; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 18 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 28 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina; 162 cwts M of P shells E Sooltanaily ; 32 cwts M of P shells, V Jairam.

Persia s—6,000 cwts mussoor B S Lloy and Co.

Umzumbi s—30 tons horns and shoofs, R Kaderbhoy ; 240 cwts hoofs, Hollingshurst and Co ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—5,040 cwts wheat, 500 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts teelseed, 4,900 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—6,000 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

Peebles s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimjee ; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, W Blythe and Co ; 1,300 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas.

FOR MARY PORT.

Westburn s—2,560 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hurst s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 58 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Gramsbergen s—1,000 tons oil cake, T Morrison and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gramsbergen s—2,100 cwts rapeseed, G Rowjee ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey ; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 380 bales cottonfly, 50 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 183 cwts tin scraps, J G Sheth and Co ; 175 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy ; 770 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co ; 60 bales cottonfly, T Damjee ; 105 bales cottonfly, L Poonsee.

Towergate s—2,500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

Chyebassa s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 113 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1,382 cwts linseed, M Vulubhdas.

Umzimbi s—500 bales myrabollams, S Ceoverji and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 102 cwts gum, E Damjee and Co; 487 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 520 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 475 cwts olibanum J Nurbheram and Co ; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 275 balas cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Marq. Bacquehem s—110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 2,002 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 110 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—273 casks skins, Cox's Shipping Agency ; 125 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—315 cwts turmeric, E Damjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Malaja s—4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Marq Bacquehem s—400 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Marq Bacquehem s—3,001 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR VALETTA.

Maloja s—31 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hurst s—26,000 cwts maize, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nippon s—300 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 200 bales Twist M Gajananed.

Arcadia s—750 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—256 bales twist S J David, and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—3 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co 500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, M Jethabhai, and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart, Bros. 100 bales cotton, G G Kaisha, 3,000 bales cotton. Ralli, Bros.; 300 bales cotton, Glazebrook, and Co.

Nippen s—300 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Nippon s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s—300 bales cotton M Jethabhai and Co; 21 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton T Co ; 1,400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from
CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
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MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.
Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlive) WHISKY.
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G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rates payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Changes of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted on any length of time special contracts are made

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

SOUTH INDIANS AND RAJA OF COCHIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report which appeared in your to-day's paper under the heading of H. H. the Rajah of Cochin, there has crept in an error. The success of the reception is made to appear to be due to the efforts of one member of the committee only and no credit is given to men like Messrs. Ragaviah, B. Sc. LL. B., solicitor, the President and Rao Saheb Pai, the Vice-President of the South Indian Association under whose auspices an address of welcome was presented to H. H. the Rajah of Cochin.

A SOUTH INDIAN.

Bombay, December 22.

BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

To-day, (Saturday), Monday, and Tuesday, being Bank holidays, there will be as usual on such occasions a long sessions each day from 9 to 11 in the morning, when the Band will attend at 6 o'clock in the evening, and 9-30 at night, there will be general skating each day with the Band in attendance. There will be no evening session 6 to 8 p.m., on Christmas day.

A "Mysore Gazette" Notification announces that the Regulation for the prevention of juvenile smoking will be enforced in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and the towns of Hassan Shimoga, Kolar, Tumker, Chitaldroog and Kadur, from the 1st January, 1912.

It is stated, says the Press Association, that all the British Railway Companies have had under consideration a proposal to increase passenger fares from the 1st January to the extent of from 5 to 12 1-2 per cent. The increases would apply to week end fares, excursion commercial travellers' tickets, etc., but not to ordinary fares.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ELPHINSTON—Nov 29, at Eynsford Vicarage, Kent the wife of the Rev M C Elphinstone, of a son.

MAY—Dec 1, at Gadebridge Park, Hemel Hemsted, the wife of Major R Seaburne May, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

BUXTON—Nov 20, at the Martyrs' Vicarage, Leicester the wife of Rev Arthur Buxton, of a daughter.

JACKSON—Nov 30, at 64 Rutland Gate, S W the wife of the Right Hon Frederick Huth Jackson, of a daughter.

RENNIE—Dec 4, at 16 Devonport Street, Hyde Park, the wife of Capt W S Rennie, of a daughter.

VILLIERS—Nov 29, at Roydon Hall, Toubridge, Lady Victoria Villiers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—de WINTON—Nov 29, at Llanfrynach Church, Breconshire, Edward Launcelot Baugh Allen, late of his Britannic Majesty's Consular Service in China, to Eleanor Catherine, daughter of the late William de Winton.

BALD—ROUTT—Nov 6, at Grace Church, Chicago, Capt. Ernest H C Bald, late 15th the King's Hussars, to Goldia, daughter of the late C Routt.

BAYLAY—BINGHAM—Nov 29, at St Michael's, Chester Square, Edward John Lake-Baylay, Royal Horse Art son of the late Col Baylay, to Violet Mary, daughter of Rear-Admiral Hon R Bingham.

KING—COLE—D c, 2, at St Saviour's, Westcliff-on-Sea, George Denham, son of George W J King, J P, to Jean, daughter of Samuel Cole.

PENNELL—FYM—Nov 28, at St Andrew's, Well Street, London, W Aubrey Percival, son of Col Pennell, to Lucy Agnes, daughter of the late Rev Edward Gambier Fym.

DEATHS.

BEGBIE—Nov 29, at Liphook, Lionel Frank Begbie, B A, Oxon, Indian Civil Service, son of Col F A Begbie Indian Army, retired, aged 20.

BRERETON—Dec 4, at Thornleigh, Catford, Frank Sadleir Brereton, late the 2nd batt 60th Rifles, aged 73.

DUGDALE—Nov 25, near Rome, Charles Frederick Dugdale, lieutenant 16th the Queen's Lancers, aged 23.

MALLOCK—Dec 1, at Firlands, Camberley, Surrey, Lieut-Col J T R Mallock, late Royal Fusiliers.

STANDEN—Nov 29, at 3 Doyle Terrace, Guernsey, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen Douglas-Standen, Indian Army, aged 77.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions.—"The Imperial Durbar." Four shows nightly, 5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.

Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m ; night session 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim: "You may know you are in a fair way of becoming a good drummer by three things: First—When you send in orders. Second—Mere orders. Third—big orders."—G. H. Lorimer.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Monday, the 25th December, will be a Post Office holiday.

BOMBAY CENTRAL FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the Managing Committee will be held at 6 p. m., (S. T.), at the Presidency Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder this evening.

FATAL BURNS.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Bapuji Naorji Warden, a Parsi, aged 60, residing in a room in Gilder Street. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased did not leave his room until 1 p. m., on Thursday, and the police were informed. As the door was found fastened from the inside, a man was sent in through a window, and he found the deceased lying on the floor and that his body had extensive marks of burns. The man was then dead, there was no lamp in the room, but some matches were found lying on the floor near him. He was addicted to heavy drinking. The jury returned a verdict of death from burns caused by accident.

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m., to-day :—

March	With Banners Waving... Franke
Overture	Le Domino Noir ... Auber
A Idyll	The Glow-Worm ... Lincke
B Dance	Le Pilou-Pilou ... Clarice
Selection	The Mikado ... Sullivan
Valse	Love's Last Word ... Cremieux
A Intermezzo	Love's dream after the Ball. Ozibulka
B Bolero (Bell Solo)	Alicante ... Ord Hume
Selection	Harry Lander's Songs ... Ord Hume

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Rly. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Stand Fast ... Salter
Valse	Tout en Rose ... Waldteufel
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier ... Strauss
Serenata	Love in Idleness ... Macbeth
Japanese Romance	Poppies ... Moret
Selection	The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Patrol	The Siamese ... Lincke

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

March	The Stars and Stripes Forever ... Sousa
Overture	Zampa ... Herold
Selection	The Yeoman of the Guard ... Sullivan
Valse	Phryne ... Zulueta
Fantasia	A Postoral Scene ... Hume
Serenade	Stars of night ... Taylor
Selection	Christmas Dreams ... William
Two Step	Bill Simmons ... Spink

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. A. Lempriere, D. S. O., the Band of the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. C. Cornfield, L. R. A. M., Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March of the Turkish Constitution—Hassan Refik Bey (Presented to the Band, 7th Dragoon Guards during the stay of the Regiment in Cairo, arranged for military Band by Mr. C. Cornfield).—

Idyll	Queen Mab ... Kaps
Overture	Die Meistersinger ... Wagner
Descriptive Gallop	A Motor Ride ... Bidgood

Synopsis :—Early morning, the start, the usual dog run over, collision, repairs at the village smithy and a good run home.

An Opera Bouquet	... Douglas
Containing items from :—Il Trovatore, Faust, William Tell, Preciosa, Martha and Boccaccio	
Valse	Fascination ... Marchetti
...	Angels Serenade ... Braga (soloist Tr Maj S Lynch).
The Tearing O' the Green	... Douglas

Humorous Paraphrase on the "Wearing of the Green." in which the old tune is torn and twisted, and finally marched off "a la Sousa".

Grand Selection	Lohengrin ... Wagner
Patrol	The Wee MacGregor ... Amers

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain; relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup to sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 29.

A deep depression is developing in Persia to the west of Bushire. Snow has fallen in Kashmir and light rain in the upper Assam Valley. In the south of the Peninsula, wet weather continues, and Negapatam records one and half inches of rain. The forecast shows dry weather, except in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22nd OF DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd December, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and in defect at Sirsa. Temperature has fallen and is new 6° to 11° F. in defect during the day in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air and day temperature are equal to the average. Night temperature has fallen and is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is generally in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and maximum temperature are approximately normal. Minimum temperature is in excess at Khandwa and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Fairly heavy rain (1·54") has fallen at Negapatam, and moderate rain (0·68") at Colombo, conditions remain slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal, Cloud has decreased considerably in the north Punjab; over the rest of north-west India, skies continue lightly to moderately clouded, but no precipitation has been reported. Light rain has fallen at Bushire, where pressure is now 1·5th of an inch in defect; an intense depression appears to have formed to the west of Bushire.

Local rain is likely in south-east Madras.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 22nd December, was 30·042 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

Mr. R. G. Knowles is leading the strenuous life just now, for he opens at the Royal Opera House to-night, for a short season preparatory to his Far Eastern tour. Mr. Knowles confided the investment value of the lecture business the other day. He took a chance in breaking away from the music-hall stage into such a different line of country—his lectures tending to become more and more educational. In one way and another Mr. Knowles's lecture repertory stands him in upwards of twenty thousand pounds! And for he admits, it has not yielded a satisfactory profit on such an outlay. But the time is coming, several of his American dates being guaranteed at the rate of two hundred pounds minimum per lecture.

Mrs. Knowles accompanies her husband being in fact, quite indispensable. When the pair came to England just twenty years ago, Miss Winifred Johnson was known as a brilliant exponent of the banjo. But in the meantime she deliberately sacrificed her own distinction in order to assist Mr. Knowles in the preparation of his lectures, and especially of their musical accompaniments. Incidentally she is the encyclopædic custodian of some sixteen thousand records.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Dec. 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major A W R Cochrane, 1 M S., B
Capt E C Baker R E., B
Capt H St G J Pulford, I A B
Mr A J Clark, B Cov
Mr A G Mosely, B Cov
Mr E P Newnham, B
Mr J H W Kruger, B
Mr E A W Phillips, B
Mr W D MacGregor, B
Mr H F W Gillman, M Cov
Mr M J Murphy, M Cov
Mr G H White, Bo
Mr R M McFarlaine, Bo
Mr W A Wallinger, Bo
Col F C Reever, I M S
Col R W S Lyons, I M S
Col H Rose, General Staff
Col A A E Campbell, 26 Punj
Lieut-Col E M Jackson, 88 Inf
Major W Beadon, 54 Sikhs
Major J McCaskill, 73 Carn Inf
Major T J Sherer, 23 Cav
Major W T C Poole, 10 Mule Corps
Major C E F Walker, 28 Mtn batty R G A
Major R E Money-Shewan, R E
Major W M Rodney-Brown, 2-3 G R
Major T M Kirkwood, 94 Inf
Major W M Scott, 104 Rifles.
Major A M Houston, 55 Rifles
Capt E Tydeman, M W S
Capt S G V Ellis, Mill Accts Dept
Capt G A G Shepherd, 57 Rifles
Capt R S Waters, 45 Pathans
Lieut C M S Manners, 104 Rifles
Lieut S D Minchinton, 1-2 G R
Lieut G E Strahan, 6 G R
Lieut H W Seton 1-9 G R
Lieut C E Dowding 87 Punj
Lieut L A Fanshawe, R A I O D
Lieut V P Norman, I M S
Lieut V E Purcell, M W S
Lieut C D Daly, 32 Sikh Pra
Lieut A H Muir, 15 Sikhs
Lieut D Inglis, 1-4 G R
Lieut H Blackwell 106 Haz Pra
Lieut J A W Foottit, 17 Cav
Lieut R E Beatty, R I M
Sub-Lieut G Engeldene R I M
Miss W M Aldridge, Q A M N S I
Miss A E Lowry Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major D Herbert, I A B., 5 days
Major S Anderson I M S., B., 1 day
Mr G A Hopkins, B 14 days on M C
Mr J Middleton, B 3 mo M C
Mr E F Baker, B., 7 days on M C
Mr F W Toms, B., 1 mo M C
Lieut-Col P Ashworth, R E M., 6 mo M C
Mr A B Adams, 6 mo M C
Major J L Orr, 20 Deccan Horse, 6 mo M C
Capt M E Monteith, 105 L Inf to 16-12-11
Sub-Lieut C H G Duke, R I M, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col J Penny, I M S., B
Mr G A H Searle, B Cov
Mr G A Hopkins, B
Mr F W Toms, B
Mr J M F Potters, B
Mr L C Miller, M
Mr S G Roberts, M
Rev W E Careless, M
Lieut-Col J A G Rainsford, 93 Burma Inf
Lieut. G H Finnis, R I M

IRRITATING HUMOUR FROM KNEES TO TOES

Suffered Terribly. People Astonished by His Condition. Walking Difficult. Bought Cuticura Ointment, Pills and Soap. In Few Days Improvement Wonderful.

Cured Solely by Cuticura Remedies.

"I am most happy to tell of the cure in my son's legs, wrought by the Cuticura Remedies. For four years he has suffered terribly with large irritating and bleeding sores, as large as a penny, from his knees to his toes. His legs have been one mass of sores. He was quite lame, and walking was a great difficulty. Many people remarked on the peculiar way he walked, and on being shown the condition of his legs, were astonished. I have used many kinds of ointment, and had advice from chemists, two doctors and a physician, all of whom only gave temporary relief. They became worse than ever this spring, and I resolved to have one more try, although I had not much hope of getting them better. I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment, with Cuticura Pills and Cuticura Soap, and used as directed. In a few days the improvement was wonderful. The irritation was less severe, and they continued improving. After using two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, the cure was effected, solely by the Cuticura Remedies. I only wish I had tried them years ago, for they would have saved a great deal of pain and expense. Those who saw his legs when they were bad are now surprised at the wonderful cure. I shall never fail to recommend the treatment." (Signed) Mrs. G. French, Cornish Hall End, Finchingfield, Essex, Eng., Dec. 1, 1909.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free, 32-page Cuticura book, containing invaluable advice on the treatment of skin troubles.

SLUGGISH LIVER.
HOW IT CAUSES INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, STOMACH TROUBLES, ETC.

Every day the liver produces about a pint and three-quarters of bile—the fluid which digests the food. But when the liver is sluggish it fails to create sufficient bile, and the undigested food turns sour and bad, causing indigestion, wind and vomiting. The tongue gets coated, there is a bad taste in the mouth—especially in the morning—and the eyes are dull and yellow.

You have no appetite—whatever you eat seems to disagree with you, causing pain in the stomach and tightness of the chest. The bowels fail to move regularly once a day, and you become costive and are suffer from biliousness and throbbing headaches. You may become anæmic owing to the poverty of the blood.

Doan's Dinner Pills promote a natural activity of the liver, so that sufficient bile is produced to digest your food; they gently aid Nature to throw off the poisonous waste and to restore a regular action to the bowels. They act quickly and effectively, yet without griping or binding.

This medicine is purely vegetable, and is guaranteed to contain no dangerous mineral ingredients, such as mercury or calomel.

As. 4, 8, and 12 per bottle; all dealers. Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box, 20, Bombay.

PILES ARE HARD TO BEAR.

Mankind is called upon to bear few complaints of more painful and distressing a character than piles. The endless burning and itching mean days of torture and nights of sleeplessness and misery. Bleeding piles drain away the patient's energy and strength.

The first application of Doan's Ointment gives a grateful sense of coolness and relief, and it is rare that one tin is found insufficient to effect a complete and lasting cure.

For eczema, piles, shingles, pimples, and any itching skin complaint, Doan's Ointment is a certain cure.

Rs. 2 per tin ; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

Nerve Malnutrition.
Due to Tropical Climates.
The Safeguard to hand—
many years'
SPLENDID RESULTS.

The Climatic conditions in Tropical Climates, must, sooner or later, affect people—some withstand it better than others, but as a rule it finds them out, and general sickness, debility, "can't be bothered condition," and Nervous Disorders ensue. In this low state the system is ripe for disease.

To combat this terrible influence it is absolutely essential to brace up the system with some good, honest Diet. HORLICK'S MALTED MILK has for many years held first place in the East for its splendid recuperative powers, for its help in warding off disease, for its vitalising influence, being a real food made from Milk, Wheat and Barley.

Granted that this Diet is taken in time, and regularly at intervals, there is no reason why one should not feel fit and defy, to a very large extent, the inroads of Climate.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is made under ideal conditions, and untouched by hand. It is well known to sleepless people, and peaceful and restful slumber follow its use, and thus the distracted nerves are soothed.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is sold by all Chemists and Stores, and packed in 3 sizes.

The highest Medical Authorities have pronounced it the greatest body-builder the world has ever known.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER
gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.
MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"
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Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
"FULLER" Charging Set, Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

Sole Agent, India :—D. R. DADY,
Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

THE COMING MAN.

Waiters on Whom Fate has Smiled.

The disclosure in the Law Courts on Wednesday of mail week, that the hall porter of the Public Schools Club in Albemarle-street, London, keeps a motor-car of his own will surprise few. We have become used to the idea that the people we tip are often richer than ourselves. The fact that the man who gratefully accepts one small change may be able to buy us up several times over is only another illustration of the golden maxim, "Look after the pence and the pounds will look after themselves." Contractors who deal in huge sums go bankrupt. Beggars who deal in pennies die and leave five-figure legacies.

We read now and again on the occasion of some law case of newspaper sellers estimating the value of their particular street pitches in hundreds of pounds. There was, of example, the case of the newsvendor outside the Burlington Arcade. We hear of hundreds of pounds offered for pierrot pitches on the beaches of popular watering places. Such cases are striking, but it is the waiter the head boots, and the hall porter who are the lords of all. The wonderful waiter in, "You Never Can Tell," whose son was a K.C., is no exaggeration. The sons of a head waiter who retired from one of the principal Berlin hotels a few years ago are prominent professional men, and his daughter married a financial magnate. When Karl Wilhelm Heinrichs, head waiter at the Elbing in Berlin, retired in 1909, the event was considered of European importance. The news was flashed over the wires to all the capitals, and the regular patrons of the hotel held a special reunion in his honour.

It is only the man ignorant of the ways of life who regards the waiter's calling as degrading. Waiters have been national institutions. They have been the confidents of Cabinet Ministers, the advisers of rising genius, the comforters of famous men dogged by misfortune. There was Collins, the great waiter of the upper smoking-room of the House of Commons, who died a little time ago regretted by every member of the House. Collins was supposed to know more of what was happening than anybody else in politics. Everybody confided in him; members used to discuss their future lines of policy with him; and Mr. Lloyd George used to say that whenever he wanted to know what the House was going to do about any particular matter he asked Collins. Then there was Gustave, who used to fulfil a similar function to the literary and artistic set at the old Cafe Griensteidl, in Vienna. All the rising geniuses of the capital used to discuss their plans for their new books and plays with him, and, in times of stress, to borrow money from him.

It would be interesting to know how large a part Gustave's hand has played in the art revival of Austria. In Vienna, too, the hall porter at the Imperial was a national figure and a personal friend of the Emperor of Austria. His breast was covered with decorations, conferred on him by various notables who had stayed at the hotel, and when he died after 30 years' service in the doorway, he left £60,000 to his family.

MEN WHO HAVE MADE HISTORY.

These are instances of waiters who have affected the destinies of nations. Descending to merely moneyed waiters, examples are legion. There have been several cases, where people sending for the proprietor of their hotel have discovered him in the head waiter or the hall porter, and we know that the ambition of all the waiters who swarm into England is ultimately to own a restaurant of their own. Many of them do it, for these waiters are an eager and vigorous crew. There is one notable little restaurant in Soho, whose proprietor worked here a generation ago as assistant waiter, and who is now mayor of his native town in Italy. In New York, Mr. Charles Miller, a waiter of the Astor House Hotel, retired with a fortune of £20,000, and the head waiter of the Waldorf Astoria owns a racing stable, a motor-car, and a steam yacht. In Vienna, again, the colours of another head waiter are among the most prominent on the racing field. The head boots of a famous hotel in the Trossachs is said to have amassed £17,000 in five years.

With such circumstances it is not surprising to find that members of the aristocracy are taking to the waiter's profession, and that a rigorous class standard is maintained. On November 15 last, Viscount Charles Calouso, a waiter, was a witness in a police court case, and when some time ago the waiters of New Yorks started a club of their own they were very rigorous that no "amateurs, ex-steerage stewards from Atlantic liners, and scallywags" were to be admitted. Class distinctions must be maintained. London, of course, has its waiters' clubs, where the waiters have waiters to wait on them, and tip them out of their tips. And it is not surprising to find that the London branch of the Geneva Union, an international association of waiters, which already has its own well-equipped club-house, its own athletic club, and its own burying ground, is prepared to spend £15,000 on new premises.

PATCHES AND PAINTS.

A By Gone Fashion.

The fashion of patching was common with the ladies of the Roman Empire during its latter days, but the first mention of its being adopted by the fair sex in this country occurs in Bulwer's "Artificial Changeling," written about the middle of the 17th century. Prior to this the Elizabethan fops had adopted the habit of adorning their faces with stars, crescents, and lozenges of black material, a practice to which reference is made in the lines:—

"To draw an arrant fop from top to toe,
Whose very looks at first dash shew him so;
Give him a mean, proud garb, a dapper grace,
A pert dull grin, a black patch cross his face."

The custom was apparently adopted to show off more effectively a person's colouring, and impart a brilliancy to the complexion. Bulwer speaks of it thus:—"Our ladies have lately entertained a vain custom of spotting their faces, out of an affectation of a mole, to set off their beauty, such as Venus had; and it is well if one black patch will serve to make their faces remarkable, for some fill their visages full of them, varied into all manner of shapes." He gives a wood-cut of a lady adorned in the prevailing fashion. Upon her chin a single round patch, upon her cheek a star; close to her eye a half-moon, and last, but by no means least, across her temple a patch made to represent a coach drawn by horses with outriders! This latter patch was held in especial favour at that time. Curiously enough it was decreed by Lady Castlemaine—whose word on the fashions was law—that patches were not correct when a person was in mourning. The indefatigable Pepys makes record of his having given his wife leave to wear patches, and declares a little later that she looked extremely attractive with them, and prettier than the Princess Henrietta.

PURITANS' DENUNCIATION.

The Puritans, of course, inveighed against patches, but fashion naturally did not turn a hair beneath the assault. The "Spectator" records that in the time of Queen Anne, when party feeling in politics was extremely tense, the Whigs patched on the right side, the Tories on the left, and the neutrals on both sides. In 1754 patches were used so freely that the face of the wearer was covered with them almost entirely, and a writer in the "World" implores the fair sex to wear as many patches as they choose, only not where they can be seen! The falling off in the use of patches seems to date from the beginning of the 19th century, and we do not find any mention of them in the fashion-books of the period, albeit the custom was not utterly extinct, as is proven by a writer in 1826, who, when speaking of the toilettabis of a Roman lady, says:—"It looks nearly like that of our modern belles, all loaded with jewels, bodkins false hair, fillets, ribbons, washes, and patch-boxes."

Since the time of Jezebel, and no doubt long beforehand, the habit of painting the visage seems to have been fairly common, as it is at the present day. "I have heard of your paintings well enough," quoth Hamlet; "God hath given you one face, and you make yourself another." But prior to Shakespeare, in the fourteenth century, we read of Englishwomen using "far-fetched, dear-bought liquors, unguents, and cosmetics." Sir John Harrington bluntly said that he would rather kiss a lady's hand than kiss her cheek or her lips, in that he found her "gloves perfumed," while "her lips and cheeks are painted." During the days of Cromwell no woman of decency dared to put paint upon her cheeks, but a year after the Commonwealth was no more the practice came in again, much to the disgust of Evelyn. In the days of Anne painting flourished most exceedingly, and we find a luckless husband writing to the "Spectator" asking if he cannot obtain a separation from his wife, for he found after they were married that her whole face, neck, and arms were artificial, not to speak of her hair! The "Spectator" alludes to ladies who painted as "Picts."

KILLED BY PAINTING.

More than one belle killed herself with painting, like Lady Coventry, who used to be chased around the dining-table by her husband, in order that he might remove the colour from her cheeks with his napkin. Walpole speaks of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu using the very cheapest white paint she could get, and not only doing this, but leaving it for such a long time upon herself that it had to be scraped off with a knife. Referring to the "Picts," the "Spectator" says:—"The Picts, though never so beautiful, have dead, uninformed countenances. . . . beholding all things with the same air, whether they are joyful or sad. . . . A Pict, although she takes all that pains to invite the approach of lovers, is obliged to keep them at a certain distance; a sigh in a languishing lover, if fetched too near, would dissolve a feature; and a kiss snatched by a forward one might transfer the complexion of the mistress to the admirer. It is hard to speak of these false fair ones without saying something uncomplaisant, but I would only recommend them to consider how they like coming into a room newly painted; they may assure themselves that the near approach of a lady who use this practice is much more offensive."

The words of an old author on the subject are worth quoting:—"From beef without mustard, from a servant who over-values himself, and from a woman who painteth himself, good Lord, deliver us!"

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS MODES.

The question of the tunic as a becoming feature of evening dress, says a Paris correspondent in mail week, is a matter which can only be settled individually. We have all reached this conclusion after repeated trials and as a result of experimenting with the long tunic, the tunic which is deep at the back and cut away in front, hip-length tunics, and those which are so long as to resemble more or less a complete covering to the gown. Of all the innovations which have been introduced this season the short lace tunic is perhaps the most youthful. It is not, of course, to be recommended for the stout figures, although to the essentially slim—the debutante—this adjunct of the evening gown is becoming and sets off a slender figure most admirably. These tunics are carried out in any make of lace of gossamer fineness, a favourite choice being that of a fine net with a light all-over Adams design bordered with a short fringe.

WIDTH OF THE NEW SKIRTS.

With regard to evening dress, the narrowness of the skirts represents the most remarkable feature at present. Many of the newest models measure but a yard and six inches round the hem, a tiny, narrow train lying a few inches on the ground, and giving no latitude at all to the gown. It is clear, however that we have given ourselves over—resignedly it may be—to the clinging frock until further notice. The weight of decoration where skirts are concerned invariably lies in the middle nowadays, the ornamentation being literally introduced between the bust and the hips, so as to give a weighty effect, the silhouette narrowing appreciably as it approaches the feet.

THE FASHIONABLE WALK.

Unfortunately the new styles do not encourage what our grandmothers termed a "graceful carriage." The new walk is hardly elegant. The feet have to be planted close together at each step, neither spreading sideways nor very far forwards, the result, in the opinion of scoffers, resembling a "goose-walk" more than anything else. Another curiosity of fashion at the present moment is the tendency on our gowns to use the same monstrosities in the form of flowers of Berlin wool as the milliners have been crowding of late on their winter models. The effect is so far from attractive that a successful future can hardly be assured for anything so ungraceful, so contrary to Nature, and at the same time so unpractical. All the same, however, large knitted flowers in heavy, fleecy white wool are to be seen in the form of trimming on some of the new skirts.

TOQUES WITH BLACK VELVET STRINGS.

Little by little one learns that there was method in the fashions of that inartistic age of dress in particular in which the small bonnets were worn, which must have eclipsed our grandmothers' pretty curls and have been anathema to a plain face. With the bonnet, however, there were strings. Strings were most useful in softening the contour of a face and disguising the tell-tale lines and wrinkles on neck and chin. Consequently, this revival on our hats and toques has its acceptable side. There are many upon whom the narrow band of velvet has a rejuvenating effect when is undeniable. Although these stringed toques and hats are chiefly adopted as yet by the young, well-dressed woman, who also finds broad white moire ribbon most becoming to her, they have been approved by older women as well, who have already discovered that they materially help to veil the angularities of the throat. Narrow black velvet ribbon is also used to set off the theatre coiffure.

CRIMSON CARNATIONS TIPPED WITH GREEN.

We are adopting somewhat decadent tones in our flowers just now. There are bright crimson carnations whose petals degenerate into a vivid green or blue at the tips. Although the same is, however, hardly true with regard to the latest examples of the couturiere's or the tailor's art, no hesitancy is shown with regard to vivid colourings. In the case of a handsome toilette which was worn at the Comedie Francaise recently, the skirt was carried out in a striking shade of orchid mauve satin, over which was worn a jupe of bright red miroir velvet. The latter formed the corsage as well as the half-length sleeves and a kind of panier which fell softly at the sides in pointed draperies, and was cut a trifle longer at the back than in front. Despite the contrast between the two shades, they united very harmoniously, while there was no doubt about the fact that they contributed their share towards dispelling the gloom which always descends upon us in the latter half of November. It is difficult to get away from the subject of evening wraps just now. One becomes more and more convinced that cloaks and coats which passed muster a short time ago look hopelessly out of date at the present moment. Even those whose dress budgets are kept within narrow limits can no longer look upon an evening wrap in the light of a necessity which only requires to be renewed every two years.

PARMA VIOLET CLOAK TRIMMED WITH WHITE FOX.

Although the charm of an opera coat lies chiefly in its cut, there are the great questions of material and trimming to be considered. Soft satin, lined with satin, is greatly to the fore, the coat being made sufficiently warm by the addition of a thick interlining, and collar and cuffs of fur. In the case of a successful model which made its debut the other day, Parma violet soft satin was chosen as the basis, the doublure being of delicate grey satin, deliciously soft and thick, with a warm interlining. The high neckband was formed of white fox, half a fox skin being used on each sleeve. The effect was very rich and handsome. Although white fox is a little beyond the means of everyone, white rabbit can be made to take its place more or less successfully, to say nothing of the different substitutes for ermine which have been brought forward this season. Electric light is undoubtedly kind to white fur of any description, whether genuine or imitation. Opossum is, however, having a great vogue just now, and is held in high esteem for scarves and muffs. The French woman, who is nothing if not practical in these matters, finds that a good opossum skin is an excellent investment, owing to its strength and lasting powers. In the matter of fur stoles and wraps, heads and tails are not enjoying the same meed of popularity which they did last year. On all the flat and fine peltry, a long silk tassel forms the favourite finish, the colour of which matches the fur to a semitone.

Gratifying Results

whether in cakes, scones, fancy tea bread, tarts, plain pie-crust or suet puddings—are readily obtained, even by beginners, who bake at home with

"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark.)
The SURE raising powder.

Use one part to eight of ordinary flour, mixed dry.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

WELL—HARDLY EVER!

Wife—In a battle of tongues a woman can hold her own.

Husband—M—yes, p'r'aps she can; but she never does.

HE COULDN'T HELP IT.

The Elderly Lady—They say his wife has money.

The Younger—Well, that isn't his fault. They've only been married a short time.

NOT HIS FAULT.

Lady—But this fish isn't fresh!

Fishmonger—And whose fault is that? I offered it to you at the beginning of the week and you wouldn't have it then.

A CHEAP HAT.

She—I dreamed last night you bought me a new hat.

He—Well, that's the first dream of a hat you ever had that didn't cost me money.

BLUE AND BLACK.

You look blue.

I am. I have called on her father.

What did he say that so upset you?

It was not what he said that upset me.

ANOTHER MATTER.

Mrs. Brown—Do you mean to say you think I stole that sixpence you lost.

Mrs. Jones—No, I don't! All I say is that if you hadn't helped me to looked for it, I might have found it!

HEARD IN THE COUNTRY.

Customer—Can you tell me the price of hair nets, please?

Country Shopman—Well, mum, not exactly; but of course they'd be dearer than rabbit nets.

SUBTLE MAN.

"John dear," said Mabel, as her lord and master entered the house, "I've just had a letter from mother, and she is coming to visit us. It is a pretty expensive trip for little Mummy, and I wondered if we couldn't help her out a little.

"Of course we can," said John, giving his wife a generous kiss. Just you write and tell her that I'll be only to glad too pay for her railway ticket back home again as soon as she decides to go.

TAKING HIS WORD.

Owner of Property (starnly to tramp reclining on a money bank)—Don't you see that notice—Trespassers will be prosecuted?

Tramp (calmly)—No, I don't see it, for I can't read.

Owner of Property—"Well, you know what it is now, so go!"

Tramp—"Hexcuse me, mister, but I don't know wot it is. I have only got your bare word for it, and you're a puffect stranger to me. For wot I know to the contrary, the notice may be New milk sold 'ere,' or Cherries tuppence a pound, or Welkim weary wanderer! Don't you lay your hands on me, mister, or I shall 'ave to see whether my stick is really good old oak or only a sugar stick.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

The clumsy man was covered with confusion when, plunging forward as the car started with a jerk, he knocked down an umbrella, resting against feminine garments, and heard the handle snap beneath his feet.

"Oh, I—I beg ten thousand pardons!" he stammered.

It is of no consequence, said a sweet woman's voice; not of the least consequence.

There's a woman in there who's all right, blurted the awkward one to an acquaintance, as he fell out on the platform to cool and collect his wits. I've broken her umbrella to smithereens, and she spoke as if I'd handed her a present. See, its the one in gray.

M-m, that's my wife, said his acquaintance. Well, of course, she is all right, but in this particular instance she's been suggesting for the last month or so that I buy her a new umbrella. So—

Oh! said the awkward one.

ANSWERED.

A well-known bishop was one day addressing a Sunday-school when he said in a most impressive way—And, now, children, let me tell you a very sad fact. In Africa there are 10,000,000 square miles of territory without a single Sunday-school, where little boys and girls can spend their Sundays. Now, what should we all try and save up our money and do?

And the class, as one voice, replied in ecstatic unison—Go to Africa!

THE SAFEST PLACE.

A man was invited to the country for a day's shooting. The keeper, in great disgust, witnessed mis after miss.

Dear me! exclaimed the sportsman. But the bird seem exceptionally strong on the wing!

Not all of 'em, sir came the remark. You've shot at the same bird this last dozen times.' E's following you about' sir.

Why asked? the sportsman.

I dunno sir, I'm sure, replied the man, unless e's anging round for safety.?

PUFFICTLY SANE.

During those periodic spasms known as mad-dog scares everyone loses his head except the dog and—usually—his owner. A crowd had gathered at a street corner to watch a handsome fox-terrier that was running with his nose in the air. White froth was running from the dogs mouth.

He's mad? yelled a fat man. The fox-terrier stood in the centre of the group, with wide-open eyes, either too mad or too frightened to move. At this juncture the policeman arrived. A dozen voices began to tell him that the dog was mad; that it must be killed; that it had been snapping at children; that it began to froth when it passed a pool of water and how best to shoot it.

A tall, quiet-looking woman pushed through the crowd and started toward the dog. A dozen men yelled at her, two or three men grabbed at her. She picked the dog up and started out of the crowd.

The policeman stopped her with Madam, that dog is mad. He must be shot. Look at the foam coming out of his mouth.

Foam! she said contemptuously. That's a cream puff he was eating.

SOME GIRLS.

Ann talks of culture long and deep,
Though Ann, indeed, is not magnetic.
She talks until I fall asleep—
A sort of gen'tle Ann esthetic.
Of fair Louise I sing, for she's
A dream in charming suit of blue.
She seemed to-day a mermaid gay,
And thus I met my water Lou.
There's Anna; she was quite morose;
To melancholia she seemed fated.
She married. Now she's quite jocose,
The wedding made her Anna mated.
Sweet Alice causes me to sigh,
She melts my heart that's far from callous,
Light of my life! She's really my
Most bright aurora borealis.

ALL NUMBERED.

The two old friends met after a separation of ten years. I declare you've kept you youthful looks to a suprising extent, said one.

Thank you, said the other man. You've done pretty well, too. You know, you expected to be absolutely bald long before this, like your father, instead of which I really believe you've as much hair as I have, if not more.

Absurd! said his friend. It can't be. Let's count it!

NATURALLY.

A Sunday-school teacher had occasion to catechise a new pupil, whose ignorance of his Testament would have been appalling to any ordinarry scholar. One Sunday she asked the little fellow how many commandments there were. To her great surprise the lad answered glibly enough, Ten, ma'am.

And now, Sammy, pleasantly continued the teacher, what would be the result if you should break one of them?

There'd be nine! triumphantly answered the youngster.

THE BETTER WAY.

Father, asked eight-year-old Alice, returning from school, are you good at punctuation?

Yes, replied the father.

Well tell me how would you punctuate, The wind blew a £5-note around the corner?

Why, daughter, I would simply put a period at the end of the sentence.

I wouldn't, said Alice mischievously; I would make a dash after the £5-note.

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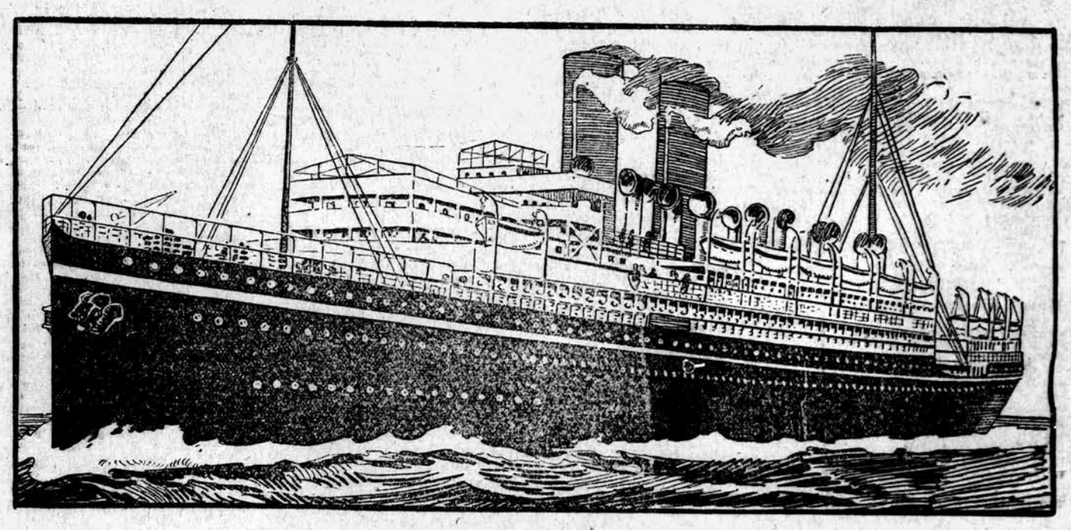

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WILL FORMS of different kinds.

EN PASSANT.

THERE are at least two professions apparently favoured by women where, in the ordinary course of events, duties vary from moderate hard work, with constant anxiety, to absolute drudgery. These two callings, Teaching and Nursing, are perhaps more arduous at home than in India. In the former, under any circumstances, there is a chance of respite as the drawing on the hours of night for legitimate toil is not a regular necessity, while, of course, numerous holidays periodically relieve the tedium. Teaching commands also the better income. It would be vain to assume that the ordinary enlistment system of nurses is productive of the best material. The reason of this, in India, is, perhaps, due to the lack of very serious attention to the point by our administrators. There is a certain hand to mouth existence in the interior economy of our Hospital systems, with an absence of prospects. The inducement to many of our girls to take up nursing is too often born of ennui, a result of a want of something to do, with the off-chance of adding an iota to some latent attractive element in nature by some mysterious charm that attaches to the art. The few whose ambitions soar beyond those ideas realise that only by strenuous work and perhaps, a little good fortune, when private nursing becomes possible, can any degree of permanent monetary advantage be assured.

Nurses in our Presidency Hospitals probably get the first great advantage of a comfortable home, and more or less, pleasant surroundings, Salaries are, however, modest in the extreme, rarely attaining, in actual Hospital service, the stipend of an ordinary English cook, while, as inferred previously prospects are nil. Government grants or endowments do not sufficiently comprehend the main necessities in the second line of reserve in the battle against sickness and disease; which might be attained by a regular organised graded service, amenable to definite Legislative rules and a system of pensions after meritorious careers. If a little of the anxiety now prevalent in certain quarters on the score of facilitating free education could be diverted to the betterment of the domestic side of the Indian poor, which would include, in the natural order of things, more minute attention to the treatment of sickness, very often a matter of nursing, there would result far greater benefits from the beneficent British Rule of which so much is said.

The question of rural depopulation is a recurring one. Migration to Cities from Agricultural Districts was, to some extent, the outcome of Free Trade, which made farming less lucrative, and, in many instances, to the advance of education which automatically raised the ideas of the younger generation above labour in the fields. Emigration became a serious necessity at the time of the Irish famine in 1847. Unfortunately our own Colonies were only known in the abstract, hence Britain would not retain the splendid stock to develop her own Imperial interests beyond the seas, but, on the contrary, has lived to realise that the progeny of her sometime subjects have become a veritable thorn in her side. It has long since become a truism that the farmer of moderate standing,—he who in the near past could comfortably exist on the product of from a few score acres of land to as many hundreds, is becoming a thing of the past. In the neighbourhood of my paternal surroundings, small holdings have become absorbed in larger estates by which system, it would appear, successful farming can only be carried on in these days. During recent years one has been constantly confronted with the cry of "Back to the Land," in 1885 the subject had become more or less prominent in the desires of our administrators, for, as we know, an amendment to the address at the re-assembling of Lord Salisbury's Government, demanding facilities for small holdings to Agriculturists, was carried by a substantial majority, and caused the resignation of that Ministry. From this rule the memorable "three acres and a cow" idea. But no serious Legislation was attempted in England. Attention was chiefly paid to disabilities among the Scotch Crofters, and in Ireland. A later scheme has developed in the Bill for a separate Board of Agriculture for Scotland, which has met with considerable opposition, even from those who were supposed to reap the first benefits thereby. Of 120 Delegates the representatives of 14,000 agriculturists not one, it is stated, voted in favour of the measure at a recent meeting convened at Perth.

Any scheme that could ensure a return of prosperity to farmers and, as a natural consequence, an enlargement of the corn growing areas of Great Britain would be very welcome, more especially to the ever-increasing band of alarmists who apprehend a period of starvation for our countrymen should our Fleet fail to protect grain bearing ships to our Ports in the time of war. But it does not pay farmers to grow corn. A duty on the imported articles will alone make this possible. Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff proposals embodied a duty of 2-6 per quarter (8 bushels) on all imports of corn that were not exported from one of our Colonies. This raised a fictitious 'dear loaf' cry, of which the Radicals especially made considerable capital. It was not generally recognised that a nominal tax of 1 per quarter on corn had survived several Free Trade Governments. The then Mr. Lowe, in a pettifogging fit, removed the impost. It was again levied, and finally removed by a Tory Free Trader, Mr. Ritchie. Apart from these higher theoretical considerations, the farmer is faced, in these days, with the serious problem of labour. This fact was somewhat graphically illustrated to me while on a visit, a few years ago, to a distant relative, who farmed some hundreds of acres on the borders of Warwickshire. A well-dressed young fellow passed us at sunset, on a Bike, who, as I was informed, came to work in similar garb which he changed (in the barn) to a suit of corduroys. "He's ashamed to be seen in his working dress off the farm." A few minutes later we passed a cottage, where an old man stood hanging over the gate, a familiar picture of the past. "When that old chap dies" quote my companion, I shall not know where to look for one to take up his work. He is the last 'thatcher' and 'hedger and ditcher' in this district. None of the younger brood will learn the work." One here and there among our readers will probably read the anxiety between the lines on this score. The thatched roof is still common to English village life, and thatching in the old familiar style is a disappearing art. Similarly 'hedging and ditching' the fringing of the fields in late Autumn, betokening at once the well kept farm were specialities among village worthies, which an early generation will know no more.

A great event in Bombay amusements will be the coming of Mr. R. G. Knowles who, as a humourist of the caricaturist type, has probably never been equalled. His season at the Royal Opera House will be short and rollicking, comprising a show of the type that appeals to the greater number of amusement seekers wherever dispersed. In days gone by variety shows of one kind and another (and perhaps as diverse in quality) were seasonal attractions in our Presidency towns. For many years 'Tommy' Hudson catered in this line, and successfully too. 'Tommy' apart from his inimitable self was a cute business man. He had a knack of mentally totting up his audience within a few minutes of the rising of the curtain, and while the ordinary spectator would imagine his sole interest was centered in the gyrations of his Banjo, which was concluded by the irresistibly funny action of the wipe along his pants. There was also that scrape of the shoe the termination of his original and ever popular dance. He got the idea of this particular 'scrape' he told me from the gesture of a buck nigger in the streets of New Orleans who, having trodden on some sticky mess vainly tried to remove a blotch from the lower edge of the toe cap of his dandy pumps. Mono-entertaining has, also, been fairly familiar to audiences out here. Among leaders in this line in the past were Charles Duval, Fleming Norton and Frank Lincoln. But the great 'R. G.' is not depending on a one horse show, for he brings several stars, from whom, in their particular line, we may expect some interesting turns.

LE TATILLON.

SURG-GEN. SIR HENRI JULES BLANC, late of the Indian Medical Service, of Hotel d'Iena, Paris, left estate of the gross value of £21,311.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

4th Sunday in Advent,—24th December.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m., Ordination Service, (Choral). Woodward in E. Flat. Hymns—353, 355, 322, 220. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Wood in A. Anthem—Nazareth—Gounod] Hymns—62—Carols. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christmas Day.—The Holy Communion will be celebrated on Christmas Day at the following hours:—6-15 a. m. (Plain); 7 a. m., (Plain); 8-30 a. m., (Choral)—Harwood in A Flat. Hymns: 59, 61, 322, 60, 595. 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Carols. Hymns: 58, 62. Collections for Poor Fund.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Choral Matins and Litany; 9 p.m., First Evensong of Christmas with Carols and Preparation for Christmas Communion.

Christmas Day.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-30 p.m. Evensong.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m. and at 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Christmas Eve.—6-30 p.m. Evensong Sermon and Carols. Feast of the Nativity of our Lord (Commonly called—Christmas Day).—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 8 a.m., Holy Communion (Sung); 10 a.m., Parade Service: 5 p.m., Evensong. Tuesday, 26th Dec. Feast of S. Stephen, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion. Wednesday, Feast of S. John the Evangelist, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion. Thursday, Feast of Holy Innocents, 7 30 a.m., Holy Communion.—There will be a Service of preparation for the Christmas Communion on Saturday, 23rd December at 5-30 p.m. The Chaplain will be in Church on Friday and Saturday before Christmas from 5 to 6-30 p.m. to assist any in their preparation. And at any other time by appointment.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Sharply—8 a.m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer. Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

Christmas Day—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11-30 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for the "League of Mercy."

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a.m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 3-30 p.m.. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev J Andrew Smith 8 a.m. Holy Communion 8-45 a.m., Matins; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Preacher; Rev. J. Andrew-Smith.

S. Nicholas Church.—10 a.m, Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge, Rev. J Martin.—Services: Sundays, 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days.—Wednesdays and Fridays evenings, Good Shepherd School.—Mr. Dason.

American Mission Church (Congregational), New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m.. Marathi Services (Rev. J. Malela); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

S. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe Langmore, Chard and Nicholson.—Christmas Eve 6-30 a.m Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong and Carols; Preacher: Father Jovey. Christmas Day.—6-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong and Carols. Alms for the Poor, and the "European and Eurasian Relief Fund."

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 9 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days, Mass at 7 a.m

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—6 30 and 8-30 a.m. and 5 30 p.m. Sunday Services.—Week days 6-30 and 8-30 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. House of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henrigues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier. Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Psalm 110, Hymns: 34, 133, 35.

Christmas Day.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Psalm 100. Hymns: 28. 30. Anthem: "Nazareth." Solo and Chorus. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Christmas Eve Service; Rev. A. S. Crichton. Hymns: 109, 531, 529, 31, 28.

Christmas Day.—11 a.m. Christmas Morning Service. Hymns: 35, 442, 28, 528. Anthem, "O come all ye faithful"—Farmer. Solo: Nazareth.

Amroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland,) Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—Morning Service (English) 8-30 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. Machichan, D.D., L.L. P.; Evening Service (Marathi); 4-30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hilt 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service 6-30 a.m. Evening Service, 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 9-30 a. m., Preacher: Rev. J.F. Edwards. 6-30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 5 p.m., Sunday school; 9 to 10 p.m. Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Christmas Day.—8-30 a.m., Rev. A. Y. Wright.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Preacher; Rev. A.Y. Wright; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 5 p. m. Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bander—Pastor: Rev. Fawcett Shaw. 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.—Wednesdy, 6-30 p.m. Prayer Meeting. Minister: Rev. Fawcett Shaw.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office, Middle Colaba)—Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell. Morning Parade Service, 9 a.m. (Rev. H. E Barrell); Evening Service 6-30 p.m. (Rev. H. E. Barrel.) Sunday School, from 5 to 6 p.m.

Christmas Day Service—At 9 a. m., Preacher Rev H. E. Barrell.

THE ITALIAN SOLDIER.

Early Reminiscences.

When, at the close of the eighteenth century, the armies of the French Revolution descended into Italy to fight Austria in the Valley of the Po, they met with a powerful resistance at the foot of the Alps from the trained army of Piedmont, which had then thrown in its lot with Austria. Piedmont was the only Italian province in which could then be found an army well equipped and animated by warlike spirit. In the other provinces of the peninsula the people had long lost the love and the habit of arms. The duchies of Central Italy, the Papal territories, the vast kingdom of the Two Sicilies were guarded by small bodies of mercenaries, more useful for police than for military purposes. Italy was totally unprepared for a war. The army of Napoleon, after defeating the Austrians in Lombardy and Venetia, invaded the rest of the peninsula, overthrowing the ancient governments and creating new republics and kingdoms, without meeting any serious resistance. Italy, as regards the spirit of the nation, was still what it had been three centuries before when Charles VIII. boasted of having conquered it with chalk—alluding to the chalk used by his lieutenants to mark the houses where the soldiers were to be billeted.

CARICATURES OF SOLDIERS.

It was, beyond question, during the Napoleonic rule that the Italians, and particularly those of the "Italian Kingdom" in the south, began to learn again the profession of arms. In the museum of Milan are still found many excellent caricatures showing young countrymen handling guns awkwardly in the presence of haughty French corporals. Those first attempts seem laughable to-day, but it is well to remember that those inexperienced conscripts soon left the barracks and, drawn by the fury of the restless Emperor, fought for him on all the great battlefields and gained considerable hours in Spain and in Russia. When Napoleon fell, dragging in the ruin the Italian states, the last Napoleonic flag Europe saw was that which General Begani was flying over the fortress of Gaeta.

With the return of despotic governments, in accordance with the treaties of the Holy Alliance, the Italian officers who had taken part in the long wars against Austria were degraded and became the vanguard of the revolutionary movement aiming at constitutional franchise. With their medals and cockades they were conspicuous members of the provisional governments of the Revolutions in 1820 and 1830. During the whole of that period the liberal movement in Italy had a strikingly military character. In the meantime the men of the new generation were beginning to understand that the only way to free the country from the Austrian domination was to resort to arms. Thus liberalism became a school of war for the Italians eager for more advanced culture and ideas. Many unable to bear any longer with the despotism of clerical and Papist government emigrated to Greece, to Spain, to Portugal, where battles were being fought for a Constitution. Others emigrated to South America, amongst them Giuseppe Garibaldi who led the Italian Legion in the defence of the Oriental Republic at Monte Video.

In the spring of 1848, came a general revolt in Italy. In Lombardy the fury of the people drove out the Austrian garrison, everywhere princes had to grant liberal government or accept banishment. Those who had been exiled returned. Every province had a gallant muster of men clamouring to be armed and led against the common foe. Armies of volunteers were organised, clad in quaint and picturesque costumes which are still an object of interest in the musaums of the "Risorgimento." That Piedmont became later the champion of Italian independence is due to the fact that the Piedmontese Ministers took great care to foster the growth of liberal institutions as well as to reorganise the Piedmontese army in accordance with the then modern ideas. The first trial of the new army took place on the battlefields of the Crimea by the side of the armies of England and France. It was there that the Bersaglieri corps was seen for the first time, a corps of light infantry which originally made a speciality of quick marches and bayonet attacks. The new army gave so good an account of itself in the Crimea that yet another war was proclaimed against Austria, and this time (in 1859) victory rewarded the Italian efforts.

HOW GARIBALDI CANQUERED SICILY.

It is, of course, well-known how Garibaldi conquered Sicily at this time with 1,000 men, and how having hastily enrolled 20,000 more he completely overdrew the Bourbon dynasty at Napler. The battles of 1859 and 1860, put an end to the old tradition of a week and divided Italy unable to grasp the importance of the military question. The national army became henceforth the first care of the new Government. It must, however, be noted that the military spirit of those who fought in the wars of independence was the outcome of their ardent patriotism—a sentiment which was not understood by the masses who inhabited the country; and Italy was then and is still primarily an agricultural country. When the new Government promulgated the order of conscription most of the country people, and especially Sicilians, stood out against it. It was the first care of the Government to overcome this opposition in order to form a large, disciplined, and homogeneous army. Frequent changes of garrisons were used as a means to bring the men of one province into closer contact with those of another and to break down the prejudices and animosities which still existed between province and province, the Sicilian peasant in Rome, and the Lombardian workman in Sicily learned to respect language and customs which differed in some degree from their own. Although the military service is by no means light it burden the present system, with its classes of general education, of agriculture, of hygiene, and with its Case di Soccorso, which help the families of poor people who are called to the colours, has done much to bring home to the people the sense of nationality.

Unfortunately the trials of the new regime on the battlefields ended in defeat. In 1866, Prussia had called Italy to an alliance directed against Austria, but the Italian generals were defeated on the fields of Custozza. The navy, which had cost many a million and from which much was hoped was also defeated in the Adriatic at Lissa. This happened when a wave of patriotism was sweeping over the country, and caused deep humiliation. Later, when King Humbert ordered the attack against Abyssinia, the Italian arms met with the disaster of Adowa, and although soldiers and officers were anxious to continue the war, the nation dared not go further.

If the occupation of Tripoli is now followed by the majority of the population with keen interest in spite of the convincing and reasoned opposition of the partisans of democracy, this is because of the hope that the Italian soldier might show his mettle and cancel the memories of Custozza, of Lissa, of Adowa, and that the country might forget in the roughly begun contest of North Africa its past humiliations. The Italian soldier is brave in fighting; sober, patient, good tempered, and naturally enthusiastic. The defeats of the past cannot be attributed to him, for he has always given ample proof of personal bravery, but rather to want of preparation, to imprudence, to the inaptitude of the generals. This is the general opinion of the country, and the hope that victory may prove it caused the people to greet and applaud the soldiers who sailed for North Africa.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

The Cup and the Trials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 22.

For the Trials, Lumination, Chapel, Royal, Lawn Sand, Neith, Tangaroa, Soultline and Aborigine have accepted.

The odds quoted are:—5 to 4 Soultline, 5 to 2 Tangaroa, fours Aborgine, sevens Lumination, twenties the rest.

For the Cup the odds are:—3 to 1 Mayfowl, fours Aborigine and Vavasor, sixes Black Buck and Last Call and tens to fifties the rest.

In a recent gallop between Mayfowl and Vavasor the latter seemed to be easier and although Mayfowl is now the favourite they saw that Hoyte may change his mind and elect Vavasor as his mount. This idea gets additional sport from the fact that Mayfowl's name is left in the Burdwan Cup.

The names of horses left in with the handicaps are:—

BURDWAN CUP:—Miracle, Five Crown, Mayfowl, Parkhill, Collegian, Crayendorrie, Realm, Mahoney, Boy, Eclipse.

PONY PLATE.—First Bell, Ragged, Maid, Son of a Gun, Hopscotch, Circus, The Plum, Fireaway, Waiata.

ELLENBORROUGH PLATE.—Warrayure 9st. 12lbs., Black Douglas 9st. 10lbs., Fyudrette 9st. 6lbs., Charry Haexle 9st. 5lbs., Chin Chin 9st., Bombastic 9st., Hackler's Bloom 9st., Picnic 8st. 10lbs., Airman 8st. 8lbs., Chestnut Park 8st. 4lbs., Rapin 8st. 2lbs., Boat Song 7st. 12lbs., Miss Santoi 7st. 12lbs., Wizwhih 7st. 12lbs., Macaun 7st. 8lbs., Proprietor 7st. 2lbs.

PADDOCK PLATE No. 1.—Coat of Arms 9st. 12lbs., Mil 9st. 9lbs., Black Douglas 9st. 9lbs., Brogne 9st. 4lbs., Solution 9st. 4lbs., Bally Mechlune 8st. 12lbs., John Wesley 8st. 11lbs., The Cockatoo 8st. 11lbs., Grevilles 8st. 4lbs., Wise Howk 8st. 2lbs., Tana 8st. 2lbs., Craigendorrie 7st. 13lbs., Herald 7st. 8lbs., Mayfly 7st. 7lbs.

PADDOCK PLATE No. 2.—Lady Spring 9st. 12lbs., Jemmina 9st. 7lbs., Hamara 9st. 2lbs., Greenware 8st. 13lbs., Picnic 8st. 7lbs., Brittania 8st. 7lbs., Koonowla 8st. 3lbs., Lady Esna 8st. 3lbs., Best China 7st. 12lbs., Carnival 7st. 7lbs., The Master 7st. 7lbs.

Capt. Gourlie's game Mare Posco dropped dead after a five furlong gallop on the course here yesterday.

That good horse Kipling which has so long been known here is reported to have broken down so badly that it is not likely to race again.

As regards the Trials the "Empire's" selections are:—Tangaroa for first, followed by Soultline, Aborigine and Neith in the order named.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-day:—

SHIP'S BOATS RACE—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
36' Pinnace	3 39	H M S Argyll
36' Pinnace	3 39	H M S Defence
30' Cutter	16 25	H M S Defence
32' Cutter	14 36	H M S Defence
Whaler Montague.	3 39	H M S Cochrane
Gallery	16 25	H M S Defence
40' Gig	16 23	H M S Defence
Launch	Scr	H M S Cochrane
30' Gig	16 25	H M S Medina
36' Pinnace	3 39	H M S Natal

Course: 5 = 7·3 miles. Time-limit—6-20 p.m.

"G" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-10 p. m

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Forella	2 42	Dr B H Goldsmith
Maud	0 54	Officers R E
Mavourneen	0 54	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie	6 18	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle
Cluha	Scr	Capt J J Welch
Lapwing	6 18	C N Moberly Esq
Valkyrie	8 6	R Walker Esq
Curlew	3 36	Messrs A S Orr and H R Pilcher
Swallow	4 30	E Y Watson Esq
Cricket	14 1	T S Grayson Esq
Marie Louise	17 5	K MacIver Esq

Course:—Cee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. = 10 81 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 2-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	30 58	Maj Dobbs & Capt McIver
Antelope	34 48	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Erin	34 48	The Hon Mr W T Morison, C S I
Lylie	23 2	Messrs D Fraser & R F Fischer
Pepita	46 24	Lt J White, R N

Course:—Cee Vessel—Tunker Bea on Starboard—N Karanja Starboard—Cee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel = 11·59 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Turquoise	8 42	Messrs I W Stokes and J F Preston.
Melody	18 20	Officers R A
Eileen IV	Scr	J F Watson Esq and Major Meter
Mahshuka	9 44	Capt McIvor

Course: Cee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel = 12·42 miles.

BOMBAY RACES

3rd Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 23RD DECEMBER.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

The following is the time and order of running of to-day's races at Mahaluxmi:—

	p. m.
1st Race—The Moderate Plate	3-15
2nd Race—An Arab Selling Plate ...	3-45
3rd Race—The Old Year Plate ...	4-15
4th Race—The Christmas Plate (Divided)...	4-45
5th Race—The Christmas Plate (Divided)...	5-15
6th Race—A Maiden Arab Pony Plate ...	5-45

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	2-24
Church Gate	2-29
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-39

THE "LUSITANIA'S" RECORD.

Arriving at Fishguard, on Dec. 4, from New York, the Cunard liner "Lusitania" established a world's record in the history of shipping. Within the twelve months commencing Dec. 17 last year, she has crossed the Atlantic no fewer than thirty-two times, and has steamed over 100,000 miles without the slightest breakdown. The average speed maintained between Daunt's Rock and Ambrose Channel has been: Westward, 24.67 knots; eastward, 24.65. The maintenance of the speed requires the assistance of 192 fires. The highest day's run was 654 miles westward and 698 on the eastbound trip, while the fastest voyage was 4 days 13 hours 35 minutes westward, at an average speed of 25·37, and 4 days 15 hours 50 minutes eastward, at an average of 25.10. The "Lusitania" has carried 78,294 bags of mails, specie to the value of 6,820,000 dols., and over 400,000 passengers, or an average of over 2,500 passengers per trip. Below are some of the provision statistics for the twelve months 18,000 chickens, 4,000 ducks and geese, and over 500,000 eggs; 12,000 lb. of jam, 1,000 lb. of marmalade consumed; coffee, 9,630 lb.; tea, 9,153 lb.; sugar, 103,756 lb.; ham, 12,651 lb.; bacon, 50,661 lb.; cheese, 16,328 lb.; butter, 43,674 lb.; fresh fish, 113,138 lb.; and fruit, to mention two items only, apples 800 barrels; oranges, 922 barrels. Probably the most notable achievement of her whole career was the "Lusitania" "quick turn round" trip at the end of the summer to make up the time lost through the labour troubles. On this occasion the vessel made two complete round voyages to New York and back within three days short of a month.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Mantua," Dec. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua", with the English mails of 8th Dec., arrived in harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Bently, Mr and Mrs
Kelly, Mr
Ashby, Mr
Dugdale, Mr W
Onslow, Col E G Mrs and 2 Misses
Ollivant, Mr A
Lewis, Mr I
Orr Mrs infant, child, native servant
Harvey, Mrs H and Miss
Kisch, Mrs B S
Blackburn, Mr T
Lloyd, Miss B E
Oakes, Miss G
Bailey, Mr and Mrs M and maid
Nair, Mr D G
Powell, Miss
Ethelburge, Sister
Harris, Mr H R
Bellingham, Miss M
Seggi, Mr J W
Noakes, Mr
Seymour, Mrs C G
Provan, Miss
Smith, Brig.-Genl S C M
Carsen, Mrs G
Lewes, Mr A H
Lucas, Mr F Stavrides
Paul, Mr
Dudgeon, Maj R de S, Mrs and ayah
Eastwood, Mr J H
Wilkie, Mr J
Maharaja of Tekari's native servant

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Johnston, Mr J U
Bayne, Mr L F
Walker, Mr G
Knowles, Mr R G and Mrs
Felt, Rev E W
Bookless, Mr W P
Stewart, Mr P M and Mrs
Stokes, Mrs T E
Jenkins, Miss M
Montgomery, Miss A
Lewes, Mrs A H
Blomfield, Mr D
Schreyvogel, Mr P
Richardson, Mr and Mrs
Robinson, Mr C E
Butler, Mr J F P
Feilman, Mr P
Cabbe, Sir E
Kanjilal, Mr M N
Symes, Mrs
Helldorf, Mr
McDonnell, Mr T
Ridgeway
Begg, Lt H
Francis-Jones, Dr R
Smyth, Mr F W
Tikari, Maharaja and Maharani
Hathaway, Mr W and Mrs
Knighton, Miss and maid
James, Mr J E B
Maharani of Tikari's maid
Hunt, Mr S F
Oakes, Miss G
Abid, Mr A
Camell, Mr J
Brunker, Maj-Genl
Lewes, Mr A H
Hembleton, Mr H A and Mr H J
Stein, Dr M A
Stewart, Mr P M and Mrs

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Hemus, Miss E A

GIBRALTAR TO KARACHI.

Vines, Mrs

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Pelley, Mrs
Roberts R E, Mr W and Mrs
Ludlow, Mr F
Hyman, Mr

Per s. s. "City of Birmingham," Dec. 23.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Birmingham" commander B. Dowse is due to arrive here to-day at 4 p. m. with the following passengers who will be landed at Ballard Pier:—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Baldwin, Mr W
Banerji Mr M C
Branford, Miss F N
Alexander Carus, Mr J P K S G
Carus, Mrs
Hobert Carus, Mr
Chatterji, Mr H D
Codding, Rev R G
Codding, Mrs
Couchman, Mr T
Cuttler, Mr G H
Din, Mr A
Evans, Mr G F
Farebrother, Capt H W
Fitzgerald, Mrs E
Edward Hall, Mr
Herlow, Mr O N
Harrop, Mr J N
Harrop, Mrs child and infant
Lionel Heath, Mrs and infant
Hoskins, Mrs
Crossan Hyslop, Mr T
Welling Lawrie, Mr J
Mannox, Mr
Mannox, Mrs
Norman, Mr
Norman, Mrs
Norman, Miss
Rawlins, Mr H G
Roper, Miss M
Pimm Smith, Mr
Pimm Smith, Mrs child and infant
Tabbitt, Mr A L
Tannahill, Mr J
Tannahill, Mrs

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Dowse, Mr R H
Harrison, Mr A W
Muney, Mr W H
Symmons, Mr W G

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Bhose, Mr N N
Crusha, Mr J W
Ivyson Fraser, Mr J
Fraser, Mrs
Howell, Mrs
Howell, Miss
Lankester, Mr B
Lattey, Mr W A M
Mallik, Mr M N
Watson, Mr Logie P
Watson, Mrs and child

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Grey, Miss K A L

Per s. s. "Nippon," Dec. 21.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Nippon" from Trieste and intermediate ports via Karachi, on Thursday night:—

Alsbery, Mrs and child
Faller, Dr A
Filose, Lady
Filose, Miss
Hulsbock, Revd
Donald, Mrs
McCrea, Mr E
Moser, Mr and Mrs
Navarro, Revd
Onne, Mr and Mrs
Pirouneau, Revd
Roussel, Revd
Kegl-ovich, Countess

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Oceana," Dec. 23.

The P and O Co.'s mail steamer "Oceana" sails to-day for Marseilles and London, with the following passengers:—

Adinsell, Miss
Austin, Mr W Lindsay, Mrs. child and infant
Kurup, Mr R K
Davys, Capt G I and Mrs
Dohna Count & Valet.
Drinker, Mr Mrs, and 2 Misses
Duke, Mrs A L
Fowler, Miss L
Haigh, Lt-General Sir Douglas K C V O C B
Haig, Lady, maid
Headlam, Brig-Genl J E W O S O
Ingram, Mr G C W
Ingram, Mrs and infant
Ingram, Miss R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Caboto 2,826 tons, Captain G. B. Schiaffino, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tauraday evening from Venice, November 21, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

The steamer Wearbeck, 2446 tons, Captain M. Schotton arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta December 11, with a cargo of coal.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Mantua, 5405 tons, Captain F. W. Vibert, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday morning from London, with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed at noon for Australia with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Company's steamer Marquis Bacquehem 2752 tons, Captain G. Nicolich, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Trieste, November 23, with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Company's steamer Nippon 4015 tons, Captain E. Tarabochia arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Trieste November 27, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Rabenfels 2893 tons, Captain C. Heiner, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Hamburg, November 16, with a general cargo.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Annam 3899 tons, Captain V. Francois, sailed on Friday for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 2285 tons, Captain J. N. Grey will sail to-morrow for Cochin and Tuticorin with a general and same bottom cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3157 tons, Captain C. A. Groves will sail to-morrow, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina.....Capt A E M...Chatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defiance.....Capt H H Bruce .....Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane...Capt W E Goodenough...Royal Navy
H M S Argyll...Capt M Culme-Seymour...Royal Navy
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Horne... .....R Navy
H M S Natal.....Capt Clement Greatorex...R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck ....Troopship
Dongola .....Spicer .....H Transport
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 22.

Arcadia .....3513 Barcham...London....P & O Co
Angus.....2320 Dokers...China...T Morrison & Co
Avala.....2382 Canham...W & A Graham & Co
Caboto.....2826 Schaffino.....Venice S N Co
Firozi.....2029 Primrose...Karachi.....19-12 ... B & P S N & Co
Gatenfels.....3501 Franziers...W & A Graham & Co
Gallia.....585 Wratt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Gramsbergen.....3117 Goot...L'pool...T Morrison & Co
Hymettus.....2895 Wills.....P & O & Co
Harpenden .....2302 Cromack.....A Yule & Co
Irishmore .....2326 Hanter .....T M & Co
Kasara .....504 King .....M M & Co
Maloja .....6782 Wiston.....London ..P & O Co
Marq Bacquehem.....2752 Nicolich.....A L S N Co
Nurani.....2870 Crebbir...Calcutta...T M & Co
Nippon.....4015 Tarabochia .....A L S N Co
Pundua.....2126 McDiarmed.....M M & Co
Querimba.....4757 Smith.....M M & Co
Rabenfels.....2893 Heimer ...W & A Graham & Co
Towergate .....2359 Jackson...W & A Graham & Co
Oceana .....3507 Jones ..Aden...23-12.....P & O Co
Wearbeck.....2446 Shotton..... .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 22,

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Pentakota	2209	Stewart	Durban		M M & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	22-12	Finlay & Co
D&E Pasha	3958	Elliott	Karachi		T M & Co
F Clan Gordon	2285	Gray	Madras	25-12	J Finlay & Co
G Naseri	912	Watson	P Gulf	27-12	B & P S N Co
H President	2086	Bremer	Zanzibar	2-1-12	A Strandes & Co
K Hakata Maru	3819	Nomura	Kobe	29-12	N Y Kaisha
P Umzumbi	2138	Rivios	London	30-12	W & A G & Co
Q Newbridge	2397	Wellett	Antwerp	29-12	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4328	Osborne	L'pool	W & A G & Co
3	Ellenmoor	2390	Evans	Port Said	20-12 ... Ralli Bros
3	Peebles	2732	Wallace	Hull	31-12 ... W & A Graham & Co.
4	Brodstone	3069	Martin	Antwerp	23-12 ... W & A G & Co
5	Koerber	3164	Foreste	Trieste	1-1-12 ... A L S N Co
8	Ardcarroch	3160	England	Hull	K N & Co
10&11	Chrysbasa	3991	Wadge	Ant	2-1-12 ... M M & Co
12&13	Persia	4954	Haughton	London	13-1-12 P & O Co
15	Hurst	2997	Moody	Liverpool	25-12 ... W & A G & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati..... 524 Ahmed...Repairing...26 S N Co
Saraswati ..... 443 Eoram..... Bo S N Co
Bahaduri ..... 829 Ahmed .....23-12..... Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	From
21	Caboto	Schiaffino	Venice, Nov 21
	Wearbeck	Shotton	Calcutta, Dec 11
22	Mantua	Vibert	London, Dec 1
	M'quis Bacquehem	Nicolick	Trieste, Nov 23
	Nippon	Tarabochia	Trieste, Nov 27
	Rabenfels	Heimer	Hamburg, Nov 16
	Lindula	Whitehead	Bassrah, Dec 6

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Mantua	Vibert	Australia, &c
	Linga	Bothwell	Karachi
	Annam	Francois	Kobe, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Hindoo, Groves-Hull via Karachi.
" Clan Gordon, Gray for Tuticorin.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Lindula, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Westburn, for Liverpool &c.
" Homayun, for Jeddah &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Company's s.s. D Balduino from Bombay left Aden on the 21st instant for Genoa.

THE death has occurred in London of Mr. George E. Cower, at one time Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras. Mr. Cower was in his eighty-ninth year.

A SUMMARY of the third forecast of the rice crop of Burma shows the area under cultivation as 7,379,166 acres, that is 69,533 acres less than the area actually cultivated last year. The acreage destroyed by floods is estimated at 414,169 and the fallow area at 578,021. It is estimated that 2,450,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 41 half million cwts of cleaned rice, will be available for export.

SERIOUS rioting took place in Lisbon in mail week. The attitude of the crowd became so threatening that the Republican Guards were ordered to fire. Several people were injured and numerous arrests were made. At first it was said that the disturbances were due to the expulsion of two Chinese women who professed to cure diseases of the eye, but an official Note which was issued the following day declared that the riots had been instigated by political agitators.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
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Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for oxcille hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 23rd December, 1911.

THE REAL CAPTOR OF DELHI.

THE siege and capture of Delhi during the Mutiny continues to attract the attention of readers and writers to the present day though the interval of more than half a century separates us from that momentous episode whose successful issue turned the tide in our favour during that critical period. Innumerable as are the books and pamphlets and essays that have been written concerning it, they show no sign of ceasing. That famous siege will always live in history as one of the most numerable deeds of our race, and it is but natural that we should love to read and write and talk about. Most of us know it as a splendid piece of British endurance and daring, of indomitable gallantry against immense odds, the least of which were that our soldiers had to fight during the worst months of the year under the full blaze of a scorching, merciless sun. But few know that this daring and endurance would have been thrown away had there not been great ingenuity displayed in the plan which finally succeeded in storming and putting into our hands the stronghold that had fired the imaginations of the mutinous sepoys, both Hindu and Moslem. The fall of Delhi, in fact, was due solely to a well devised scheme of the Engineering department. What that scheme was and who really deserves the credit for it, are interesting subjects of enquiry, which it is somewhat strange have been rather overlooked in the vast amount of literature that this siege has called forth. To ordinary people Nicholson is the hero of Delhi who fell dramatically in the supreme moment of victory, and they care little for others. Archdale Wilson was in command during the greater part of the siege and the final capture. He received a Baronetcy for it, though history denies him any particular credit in the crowning success. Next to Nicholson, Baird Smith gets most credit with those who are tolerably acquainted with the military operations of the siege, for he was Chief Engineer before Delhi and it was his department which bore the main brunt of the conflict. But Nicholson himself was convinced that the real captor of Delhi was another man, happily still with us, whose name is hardly known in this connection except as a subordinate. "Taylor took Delhi, and if I live through this, the world shall knew it" were the words of Nicholson as he lay mortally wounded at the spot now marked by his statue at Delhi. Nicholson, as we have said, did not survive the siege, and what he wanted to tell to the world at large about the person to whom the capture of Delhi was really due, has never been told with the fulness, which as a close associate of Taylor, was demanded. Historians and other writers have done scant justice to Taylor's share in the capture of Delhi. Most have not noticed his claim as put forward by Nicholson; and some few who have noticed it, have set it aside.

Kaye is almost the only writer to devote adequate space to the incident, but he, too, subordinates it to Taylor Baird Smith. After quoting Nicholson's words he says, "this was characteristic of the brave impulsive man who never lived to tell the story of the siege. But Nicholson erred, as he did on a previous occasion, in not recognising the difference between a responsible and an irresponsible officer, whether at the head of a regiment or the head of an Army." Malleson cancelled the third volume of Kaye in which he noticed Taylor's claim so even this slight recognition is now lost General Maunsell, a survivor of that siege has now reopened the question, touched on by Kaye, whether the chief merit of the operations which resulted in the capture of Delhi is due to Baird Smith or to Captain now Sir Alexander Taylor. In the *Nineteenth Century* he discusses the subject from personal knowledge, and urges that the credit is due to the latter though not with Taylor's consent or knowledge, for as he says, 'he would have certainly objected'. Baird Smith adopted Taylor's plan and succeeded, but we must not forget that the author of the great plan deserves the merit. "A scheme," writes General Maunsell, "which time, knowledge of the means, and his experience on a former siege—of Mooltan—enabled him to complete so quietly and unpretentiously that few, if any, were aware of the extent and labour of the work so accomplished, a work embracing the inexorable conditions of success, it carried out." This unpretentiousness has been in the way of the world's coming to know of the great share of Taylor in the capture of Delhi. Sir Frederick Maunsell does a great service to his friend and colleague by this article as well as to his readers by telling them the real truth. He would be well advised in adding to his evidence of the materials which he says he possesses, and in publishing a book on the capture of Delhi which would not fail to be interesting.

NORTH AYRSHIRE. THE jubilation of the Unionists over the result of the by-election in North Ayrshire is not only easily understood but justifiable. Mr. Anderson, the defeated Liberal candidate was a strong man who, in 1910, wrested the seat from Mr. Cochrane—who had held it continuously from 1892—and he won in a three-cornered contest. This result might have been achieved previously, in 1906, but for the fact that the miners put up their Secretary as a candidate and he polled 2,683 votes. On the present occasion, however, there was no Labour opposition, although there was the Labour manifesto urging working men to vote for the Unionist candidate. The Labour revolt is professedly due to the action of the Government in importing military force into districts affected by strike disorders, and to the attitude of the present Government towards the Osborne judgment. On the other hand the Unionists claim that the principal issue in North Ayrshire was the Insurance Bill. The same was said in South Somerset and, truth to tell, if the Opposition continue their successes in the by-elections some force will be attached to the contention. The lesson really being taught, however, seems to be that Labour is dissociating itself from Liberalism, though what it hopes to gain thereby is a very obscure point indeed. It is inconceivable that any Unionist Ministry would ever permit riotous strikers to overwhelm a city so long as it had a military force with which to prevent it, or that it would adopt as sympathetic an attitude towards such matters as the Osborne judgment as that adopted by Mr. Asquith's Cabinet. It is well known that the question of payment of members of the Commons was precipitated by that judgment and the inability to interfere with the law on which it was based. The occurrences of the past few months clearly indicate to our mind that the Labour Party are no longer satisfied with coalition with their old allies, and that they now seek to establish their position as one of the great political schools in Parliament. It is possible that the prospect of the initiation of universal male suffrage has something to do with this, but meanwhile it must be clear to those who reason with some care, that the immediate result can only be isolation in the Commons and stern and hard fighting outside. Meanwhile, the Liberal difficulties are being enormously increased and Mr. Asquith will be confronted with a serious problem if the pendulum does not cease its swing. The Insurance Bill may be said to have fully extended all the resources of the Government, but even that famous measure will be a trifle as compared with Welsh Disestablishment and Irish Home Rule, both of which the Liberals are pledged to see through the Commons; and the pledges were so emphatic that the only happening which will justify their abandonment will be the collapse of the Government itself.

THE JURY SYSTEM. RECENTLY we have heard a great deal about the jury system as it has worked in colonies, where racial questions between black and white occur. We do not know whether this has re-called the attention of the Home Government to the jury system there, and the abuses to which it has long been liable, but at any rate whatever the cause, an attempt is being made at last to remedy present conditions—an attempt which any one who has an acquaintance with the law courts must admit should have been made years ago. The Government has appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the system and has framed its points of reference—four in number—in a broad comprehensive manner which will permit an exhaustive investigation of the whole question. The complaints which are so regularly levelled against the present working of the jury system are roughly of two classes. These are first the selection of men, who frequently fail to perform their duties efficiently, and secondly, the excessive waste of jurymen's time and unnecessary inconvenience to which they are subjected. As far as the former are concerned the general public is not fully aware of the delinquencies with which judges, lawyers and others familiar with the procedure of courts are only too familiar. The public are only made aware of a jury's failings when as occasionally occurs some sensational miscarriage of justice is brought to light with the news of which the whole country rings. The judge or the barrister would make his complaint of series of small errors or of neglect, generally occurring in the least important cases, which in the sum total form a considerable and highly irritative aggregate. Chief amongst these is the enormous waste of time of which juries are guilty—time wasted in useless argument over cases in which the verdict is entirely clear, or in raising futile and irrelevant questions. It is not so often that actual miscarriages of justice occur, and, fortunately, in flagrant instances in which the prisoner would wrongly suffer, the judge has power to amend the jurys' fault. On the other hand juries, particularly country juries, often acquit prisoners whose guilt has been abundantly proved and earn some caustic remonstrance from the judge in consequence. Then turning to the second class of complaint, the manner in which the jury system applies to different persons is ever a mysterious thing. Some men are constantly being summoned for service, others with quite equal qualifications never receive the unwelcome call. All these points the committee is empowered to consider together with several special ones affecting special juries, such as the complaint, which has frequently been urged, that where a certain rental is fixed as the qualification there is great risk of having a jury liable to some common social or political prejudice. In finding methods whereby the jury system may be generally improved so that it may work more efficiently and at the same time inflict less hardship on the citizen, the Commission is faced with a very complex question, which is frequently affected to a considerable degree by local conditions and practice, but the selection of the members has been generally very sound and confidence may be enjoyed that for their difficult task they are fully capable and experienced.

DRAMATIC CENSORSHIP. THE announcement of the resignation by Mr. Redford of his appointment as Examiner of Plays is remarkable at a time when the discussion, which raged so fiercely two or three years ago regarding the utility of the appointment, is being revived by the recent appointment, which is mentioned in Reuter's message. The objection to the appointment of Mr. Brookfield to be Joint Examiner of Plays—according to the description of office given in the House of Commons—seems to be largely based on personal grounds, but it is not difficult to understand that the opponents of the censorship in principle have taken occasion to reassert their views. It thus almost looks as though Mr. Redford, who must have been seriously annoyed by the last discussion when personality was freely employed, has declined to allow himself to be the object of a similar agitation and after seventeen years of what we believe he may rightly regard as useful labour he prefers to seek retirement. As to Mr. Brookfield he is alleged to have committed the crime of himself writing a play which people of tender susceptibilities have not been able to regard without exception. Mr. Harcourt, a Scottish Liberal member, made out a lengthy indictment against him in the House of Commons on Dec. 1. Mr. Brookfield it appeared had written a play, which adapted from the French of Labiche, was entitled "Dear Old Charlie." Mr. W. L. Courtney, the critic of the *Daily Telegraph* was said to have written:—"This play 'Dear Old Charlie' which brought a blush to the cheeks even of hardened ruffians like dramatic critics." Further than this Mr. Brookfield has been unwise enough to express his views on the censorship in the *National Review*—unwise, we say because whatever they might have been some one would have been sure to have picked holes in them. The passage which aroused Mr. Harcourt's ire was as follows:—"I think the influence of the theatre, either for good or evil, is much exaggerated; but if a young person could be harmed by seeing a play I think it would more probably be by a sombre dissertation on the right of a wife to desert a degenerate husband—or one of the many kindred topics so dear to the new dramatists—than by a frivolous burlesque of ill-assorted marriages such as one finds in the old French vaudevilles," and he added, "particularly of those which have been adapted and played over here with the licence of the Lord Chamberlain. I cannot for the life of me see how they can be deemed demoralising." The Home Secretary pleaded that he was not responsible for the appointment and the subject was shelved, a course in which we imagine the average reader will be ready to join until he receives some more flagrant evidence of Mr. Brookfield's misdoing.

***MONDAY being Christmas Day our offices will be closed. In consequence there will be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Tuesday morning.

THURSDAY, the 28th December, will be the last occasion on which H. M. S. "Medina" will be open to the public. To avoid disappointment, applications for passes to view the ship, should reach the Commanding officer, H. M. S. "Medina," by Tuesday, the 26th instant, accompained by an envelope bearing the applicant's full postal address.

WE are informed by the Superintendent P. and O. S N. Co. that Bombay passengers, who were on board the "Delhi" at the time of her accident, are continuing their voyage in the s. s. "Macedonia", which left Gibraltar at 2 a.m., on Thursday, the 21st instant. The "Macedonia" will transfer at Aden, her passengers for Bombay to the s. s. "Oceana," which vessel will arrive at Bombay, on Friday morning the 5th January.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Assaye" with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Monday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 15th instant passed Suez at 9 a.m. on Friday.

THE Bank of Madras rate of interest has been raised by one per cent. The present rate is six per cent.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's Mail steamer "Mantua," from Europe were:—Sir E. Cable, Brigadier General S. C. M. Smith, the Maharaja and Maharani of Tikari, and Deaconess Margaret Bailey.

SIR H. E. McCallum, Governor of Ceylon, left Agra on Friday, and will arrive at Calcutta on the 26th idem, after visiting Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares en route.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 8.

IF India as a whole has reason to rejoice that she is the first of King George's oversea dominions to be visited by a British Sovereign, Bombay is to be congratulated on being the first Indian city privileged to welcome Their Majesties. Bombayites in England are delighted to see how splendidly *Urbs prima in Indis* rose to the occasion and are more proud than ever of their old city. "Bombay," says the *Times* in its leader of last Saturday, "prides itself on being the Gate of India. The title is an appropriate one, not merely because its harbour is the nearest and most accessible terminus since the great ocean highway to India has been diverted from the Cape to the Suez Canal. Nowhere is the busy life of both East and West more effectively blended and more closely harmonized than in Bombay. There is something eminently symbolical in the contrast which strikes one at first sight between the graceful fronds of the tropical palm-trees that fringe the noble bow-shaped sea-front and the forest of gaunt chimneys that punctuate the background of a huge city in which the European type of architecture predominates. But Bombay is something more than the Manchester of India, the centre of one of the greatest cotton industries in the world. In its bustling thoroughfares many types, many tongues, many costumes represent the diverse spirit of India, but it is a spirit already largely transformed by the diverse influences of the West. These have received during the last few years a remarkable impulse under the auspices of the present Governor, Sir George Clarke, who has shown how a great administrator can combine firmness with conciliation and efficiency with sympathy." The copious telegrams sent home by the Special correspondents are read with eager interest and there is no doubt that the great event has at last appealed in an extraordinary manner to the imagination of the British public. Every one fervently hopes that the success which has in such a marked degree attended the stay of their Majesties in the Western capital may be continued throughout their sojourn in the country.

TURKISH TROUBLES.

After a lengthy period of inaction, chequered by rumours of cholera and defeat, the Italian army at Tripoli has taken a forward move which has been attended by a decided victory over the Turks. Indeed, once during this week there were rumours in Italy and also in Constantinople that the war might be brought to an end almost immediately by a virtual inaction on the part of the Turks. This is barely likely so far as military conditions in Tripoli are concerned. Or, rather, before we can determine its likelihood we shall have to see how the Italians fare in the new conditions of fighting which will now develop. Hitherto they have been repelling attacks upon their entrenchments or moving out not more than a day's march from their base against the camps of the enemy. Now, if they wish to make their occupation effective they will need to split up and send flying columns over the country from one scanty oasis to the next. The fighting will be more of the type we had to meet in the Somali country, but the Turks and the Arabs will not have the peculiar conditions to help them which have made the Somali expeditions usually so abortive. This much from the viewpoint of Tripoli. But conditions elsewhere may perhaps induce Turkey to see the wisdom of an earlier peace than she would otherwise assent to. In Albania the unrest is prolonged and increasing. In Macedonia the Bulgarian villagers have used dynamite against Mahomedans and have been massacred on a small scale in revenge. The incoming of winter is the only factor which prevents widespread bloodshed again taking place, for the people of the Balkans always live so closely upon the margin of bare subsistence and are so unprogressive that cold weather warfare is virtually unknown. The Persian crisis is a much more powerful factor in affairs for the next few months. So long as there is a possibility of partition Turkey will wish to have her hands as free as possible and her troops as near the border as practicable in order that it may demand and obtain a slice off the cake. Her slice, in the rather improbable event of a division of the country, would be a long strip down the western border including the area on the Turkish side of lake Urumiah. She has already been once on the verge of war with Persia for the territory since the inauguration of the new regime and she would, if the worst came to the worst, be much more anxious to ensure possession of that district than to protect the independence of Persia. But it is hardly probable that Persia will at the present juncture follow the fate of Poland with Russia, and England and Turkey occupying the roles taken in the other instance by Germany, Russia and Austria. Before that happened the Kaiser would intervene, overjoyed at avenging his Morocco rebuff by rebuffing England in such a case. That the conditions would be so similar and so identically reversed would lend an additional pleasure to him in the revenge!

THE INSURANCE BILL.

On Wednesday evening, after occupying the attention of the country for over seven months, the Insurance Bill passed through the House of Commons. The official Unionist amendment proposing a reconsideration of the measure next month was defeated and the Unionists themselves refrained from voting at all on the substantive motion that the bill should be passed. The minutiæ of the measure would be of no interest to India, nor the lesser details of the controversy. It is sufficient to say that the Opposition declares its approval of the principle of sickness and out of work insurance while at the same time it declares that the actual bill is unsound in detail and has not been considered sufficiently either by the country or the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George on the contrary declares that the length of debate in the House has been unprecedented and in addition numerous changes have been made in the Bill as a consequence of private conferences between himself and aggrieved or interested parties. These conferences, by the way, or rather the multiplicity of them, is quite a new feature in legislation and even those who disagree most profoundly with the Chancellor have admired his skill in the conduct of them. The fighting over the Bill itself is now legislatively at an end. The House of Lords, under the Veto Act, could if it chose make a prolonged delay inevitable by rejecting the measure successively in three sessions, of which the present would not count as one since the Bill has been sent to them less than a month before its conclusion. But the general opinion is that it will not do anything of the sort. It will instead bow to the verdict of the Commons and reserve to itself the right of disclaiming all responsibility; if the measure prove more expensive than was anticipated and if any hitch occurs in its working. In the House of Commons the speech of Mr. Bonar Law attacking the Bill has been described in the Liberal press as one of his best efforts and certainly the most forcible piece of polemic uttered against it. In the country outside it would appear that controversy is not going to die down at once. The half-penny Unionist Press of London has during the past fortnight raged an embittered campaign against the inclusion of domestic servants; and for a week or more it has also added the city clerk to whom it has been pointed out that he will have to pay a double contribution—a tax, as it is called—the first being through his employer on behalf of himself and the second by himself on behalf of the domestic servant he employs in his home. The Unionist political leaders have declined in a most pointed way to have anything to do with the servant business—indeed the "Pall Mall Gazette" has dubbed the whole agitation a fire of straw—but they have not yet declared themselves with respect to the woes of the clerk. The House of Lords will certainly be urged to exert its full legal powers of obstruction against the Bill. But they are not likely to adopt the suggestion. The first reading, which is by custom formal, has received assent and there is likely to be little opposition later. The Unionist Peers will simply follow the example of the Unionist Commoners and leave the Liberals by themselves in the Chamber to pass it. What will happen afterwards remains to be seen. That the measure is unpopular throughout the country apart from the somewhat artificial outcry against the "Servant Tax" is undeniable and nobody knows this better than the Master of Elibank, the Chief Liberal Whip. There is no doubt that, if a general election were to take place to-morrow, the Unionists would win hands down. An old and respected member of the House of Commons, a man who is stanchly loyal to his leaders, sorrowfully admitted to one the other day that at the present moment an appeal to the country would mean the loss of from thirty to forty Liberal seats and some think this far too low an estimate. But Liberals believe that as the Bill which, according to Mr. Asquith, will confer on millions of our fellow-countrymen "the greatest alleviation of the risks and sufferings of life that any Parliament has ever conferred upon any people" becomes better known it will prove to be as acceptable as Old Age Pensions. This is a two-edged argument. In the past great reforms have been passed because they have been demanded; under the new dispensation it seems that Ministers and Parliaments know what is good for the people better than the people know themselves. The Old Age Pensions are undoubtedly popular and the Conservative Party will never cease to regret that its leaders did not take occasion by the hand when it was in their power to do so. But would Old Age Pensions be as welcome as they are if they were established on a basis of compulsory contribution? Certainly not. I was talking only to-day with a big employer of labour in Lancashire, a member of the Liberal party, who anticipates fresh labour troubles as the result of the Insurance Bill. The workmen he expects will after a time take the Socialist view that the master should pay their contribution as well as his own, and if he declines, strike. The Conservatives meanwhile see the necessity of demonstrating that although they wished to prevent the Insurance Bill becoming law this session—Liberals say that if it had been postponed at all the postponement would be not till next year but until the Greek Kalends—they are not indifferent to Social Reform. It is probably not accidental that simultaneously with the passage of the Insurance Bill on the House of Commons, the Unionist Social Reform Committee of which Mr. F. E. Smith is Chairman has prepared a Bill which *inter alia* provides State aid for slum clearances and deals in a proper manner with neglectful local authorities. No doubt this is only an earnest of what is to follow and when the General Election comes next year or three years hence we shall see both parties vying with each other to capture the working classes by means of rival bread and butter policies.

THE REPENTANT AUNT.

The most amusing incident of a week which has not afforded much amusement has been the rupture of friendly relations between King Alfonso of Spain and the Infanta Eulalia, the cause being the book she is about to publish. It has ended quite happily; but at one time there seemed to be rows ahead. The Spanish Court has always borne the reputation of being the severest and most ceremonious in Europe. Its spirit is reflected in that old anecdote, which may or may not be true, that an invalid Queen once died in a chair in front of a fire because the fire was too hot, she was too weak to move, and none of the people present in the Hall were of sufficiently high dignity to assist her to move. In spite of the stiff conventionalism, however, the Spanish Royal family have not to its discredit—or, perhaps, credit—one-tenth the number of domestic revolts and misalliances of the Austrian Royalty. In the latter family morganatic marriages seem more numerous than the regular variety. But, perhaps, the difference is due to the volatile character of Franz Josef's sons and nephews. The Spanish family, on the contrary, has long been distinguished for its downness and gloom. It has enjoyed its rigid conventions with as much fervour as a monk does his hair-shirt. The Infanta Eulalia, however, is of a different character. She has resided in Paris for several years and is familiar with and an admirer of our own country. Lately she has been engaged upon the writing of a volume of reminiscences and reflections entitled "Au Fil de la Vie." It is not published yet, but from the references in the press to the opinions it expounds it is evidently a breezy, unconventional and most out-spoken book. In particular it deals with the question of divorce in a clear and most modern way, and it is this portion of the work, it is stated, that produced the breach with Alfonso. The King had evidently obtained a foreknowledge of its contents and accordingly despatched a message at some haste from Madrid to Paris ordering the Infanta at pain of his displeasure to refrain from publishing the work until it had been sent to him for examination and until he had approved of its production. The Infanta, with a very proper spirit of independence, declined in any way to accede to his wishes. She accused him, in a reply which is published in all the papers, of attempting to reintroduce the methods of the Inquisition and declared she would publish the book in spite of anything he might do. Afterwards the Spanish Cabinet met to consider the question of continuing the allowances of this contumacious princess. King Alfonso declared that he would leave them to arrive at their decision unfettered by an expression of his own views. No decision had been arrived at when the surrender came. But if the Infanta had lost her income, she would have made a compensating fortune out of her book. The Princess has now apologised, but the book is already out. What will the Spanish Government do about it? It has no political significance to entitle it to suppression. Perhaps the Pope will stop it and obligingly place it on the Index because of its chapter on divorce. The Infanta was exceedingly angry at first and the special correspondent of the *Daily Mail* was fortunate enough to interview her when she was in a white-heat fit of indignation. His report, if it does not belie her, shows that the book must be lively and most feminine one, without being particularly profound.

(Continued on page 8.)

HOSTILITIES IN PERSIA.

FIGHTING WITH RUSSIANS AT TABRIZ.

Bombardment of Governor's Palace.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 21.

A telegram from Tabriz states that there has been serious fighting between the Persian Constitutionalists and the Russians.

TEHERAN, Dec. 22.

Serious fighting has taken place at Tabriz between Persians and Russians. The Governor's Palace has been bombarded, but the result is unknown.

There have also been conflicts between Persian constitutionalists and Russians at Resht and Enzeli, and the Russians have seized the police headquarters at Resht.

The cause of the conflicts is not known.

TEHERAN, Dec. 22.

Official notices have been posted ordering the people to abstain from political meetings, except with the sanction of the police, as the question of the Russian Ultimatum is being amicably settled.

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Italians Hard Pressed by Attacks at Derna.

ROME, Dec. 21.

The Italians made a strong reconnaissance on Tuesday and attempted to surprise and surround the enemy occupying the oasis beyond Ainzara. The enemy, however, were stronger than was expected, numbering over three thousand. Fighting went on all night, the enemy finally retiring. The Italians had 86 casualties.

ROME, Dec. 22.

Severe fighting broke out on Dec. 16th at Derna, when two thousand Turks made two separate attacks on the Italian troops, who were constructing defence works.

The Italians, who lost three killed and twenty-four wounded, had to call up repeated reinforcements before they succeeded in driving off the Turks.

SCOTTISH BY-ELECTIONS.

The Issue in North Ayrshire.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The greatest jubilation prevails among the Unionists as the result of the victory in North Ayrshire, and they hope for a possible triumph at Govan to-morrow, in spite of a majority of 2,040 and the confidence of the Liberals. The chief issue at the North Ayrshire election has been the Insurance Bill.

The Labour party has published a manifesto advising the Labourites to vote for the Unionists owing to the use of the military in strikes and the Government's attitude towards the Osborne judgment.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Conservative papers are triumphant over the victory in North Ayrshire, which they describe as "a Christmas gift from Mr Lloyd George."

They declare also that the Government has thus received notice to quit.

The Liberals admit that the Insurance Bill is temporarily unpopular, but are confident that the benefits of the Act will be universally admitted once it is in operation.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Suggested Preference for American Ships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

President Taft, in a Message to Congress, urges that preferential rates should be granted for American shipping using the Panama Canal, and in this connection cites the shipping subsidies granted by foreign Governments to their merchant marine.

The President declares that the equivalent of the remission of canal tolls to American shipping cannot be regarded as discrimination.

GERMAN COLONIAL OFFICE.

New Secretary Appointed.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.

It is semi-officially stated that Dr. Solf, Governor of Samoa, has been appointed Secretary for the Colonies.

RESIGNATION OF CENSOR OF PLAYS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Mr. Redford, the Censor of Plays, has resigned.

In an interview he said that seventeen years of the reading of bad plays was enough for any man.

It is expected that he will be succeeded by Mr. Charles Brookfield, whose appointment to the post of Assistant Censor has recently been much criticised.

MEMOIR ON SIR ALFRED LYALL'S LIFE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Sir Mortimer Durand is writing the official Life of Sir Alfred Lyall.

RIOTING IN SCOTLAND.

Fierce Attack on the Police at Dundee.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The coal-miners have decided to take a ballot on January 10th., to determine whether there shall be a national stoppage on the subject of the minimum wage.

A mob of several hundred persons at Dundee to-day attacked two coal-carts. The strikers pelted the police with coals but were eventually dispersed.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Rioting took place at Dundee at eleven o'clock last night, and mounted police were obliged to make frequent charges.

A thousand police massed opposite the railway station were attacked with showers of stones and four constables had to be taken to hospital. A number of civilians were also injured.

AMENITIES AT THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. McKenna and Lord C. Beresford.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Mr. McKenna, in a letter, in reply to a recent attack on him by Lord Charles Beresford, says :—"Nobody attaches importance to what Lord Charles Beresford says. It is common knowledge that I refused to employ him as Admiral of the Fleet."

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Mr. McKenna states that his letter in which reference is made to Lord Charles Beresford, has been incorrectly reported, and that it was published entirely without authority.

THE GAEKWAR INCIDENT.

An Explanatory Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The *Times* to-day, publishes a long telegram from the Secretary to the Gaekwar of Baroda, containing a statement which appears in the Indian Press to-day.

The *Times* rejoins that although the Gaekwar was present at the Coronation only as a spectator the fact remains that his conduct occasioned unfavourable comment. No official notice was taken of it. The *Times* likewise traverses the others points in the Secretary's telegram.

H. H. the Gaekwar has despatched the following esblegram to the Editor of the "Times." in reply to the article which the "Pioneer's" London correspondent summarised and wired out :

"Your article, on Gaekwar wired to "Pioneer", contains some statements greatly exaggerated and some absolutely false. That His Highness acted in any way contrary to Indian custom or etiquette at Westminster Abbey is untrue. There was no room for such behaviour since he was present as spectator only, nor have these allegations ever been heard before. His Highness did not meet Krishna Varma in 1910, and has not seen him for many years and not since latter left England. The Press to which seditious literature has recently been traced was an entirely private Press not connected in any way with the State. All possible assistance was promptly given to British Authorities by Baroda Council in investigations made. The case having broken down in Court from lack of legal evidence the Maharaja has already confiscated the Press and banished the writer. Statements regarding employment of extremists given to Anti-British campaigners unfair and misleading and based upon gross perversion of facts.

Request favour of immediate publication of this cablegram."

AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, Dec. 21.

The Commonwealth Parliament has passed a Bill making a 25 per cent. reserve against Commonwealth notes applicable to the whole issue, instead of to a portion as hitherto. The Parliament has also adopted the Electoral Reform Bill compelling writers to sign all political news prior to elections.

THE CHINESE RISING.

PEKING, Dec. 21.

In an interview, Yuan-Shih-Kai to-day said he would never agree to a Republic.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Objection to the Convention Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGPUR, Dec. 22.

At a meeting of the District Congress Committee it was resolved that the Calcutta Reception Committee be requested to try to have rules for the Indian National Congress passed in this sessions as many District Associations in Bengal have objection to the Congress being guided by the Convention rules passed at Allahabad.

BURMESE FRONTIER COUNTRY.

British Officers' Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 22.

It has been decided to send two parties to tour in the unadministered territory between Burma and China on the North-East Frontier, the officers selected being Mr. W. A. Hertz, C. I. E. and Mr. J. T. O Bernard. The object is to reassure the tribes living in the buffer State of our continued protection and interest in their welfare. Mr. Hertz, who will be accompanied by Major French Mullen, will tour for the next three months uninterruptedly in the direction of Lankkhung, the recently established outpost, and will establish a second outpost in a suitable position Mr. Barnard will visit Kamti again and tour all the country in the neighbourhood with a party of 200 men, including British Officers. He is expected to return to Myitkyina early in April.

ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

A Picturesque Proposal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The following letter has been received by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu from Sir James DuBoulay, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, regarding a proposal made in connection with the Royal Reception by the Indian community :— "Reference to the telegram from Babu Surendranath Banerji to you, asking that permission might be obtained for carrying His Imperial Majesty on a "tanjam" or dragging the Royal carriage by representatives of the highest families, I am commanded to say that His Excellency cannot recommend the suggestion to His Majesty, as it would not be in accordance with Royal practice. I am to add an expression of appreciation of the loyal intentions and motives which underlie the proposal."

The *Englishman* understands that H. I. M. the King-Emperor will honour the Tollygunge Club with his presence at a lunch on the occasion of the Horse Show on January 2nd,

THE QUEEN AT JAIPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

AJMERE, Dec. 21.

H. I. M. the Queen-Empress arrived at Ajmere from Jaipur this afternoon, and will remain here until Saturday morning. At the railway station Her Imperial Majesty was received by Sir Elliot Colvin and the principal officials. The Royal party afterwards visited the Mayo College, where Mr. Weddington showed them over the place and introduced his students. The Queen-Empress afterwards proceeded to the Residency which has been specially prepared for her reception. In the evening the city was illuminated.

THE KING'S INSPECTION OF RARE INDIAN BOOKS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Mr. Shahibuddin Khudabuksh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bankipore, and son of the late Khan Bahadur Khudabuksh, founder of the Oriental Library at Patna, while on duty at Delhi, had the honour of receiving an audience from Their Majesties. Mr. Khudabuksh took with him three manuscript books belonging to the library, namely, (1) Shah Jehan Namah, or a history of the reign of Shah Jehan, (2) Maruqaul Muluk, or a history of India from Taimurleine to Shah Jehan written for Ranjit Singh, and (3) the Diwan of Mirza Kamron, uncle of Akbar. These books are profusely illustrated containing pictures of Old Delhi. Their Majesties saw the illustrations in those books with great interest and were graciously pleased to put their autographs on all three books. The last mentioned book also contains autographs of Jehangir and Shah Jehan.

BOMBAY CONGRATULATIONS.

In reply to the message sent by the Protestant Indian Christians to Their Imperial Majesties, the Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, chairman of the Coronation celebration gathering, received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor: "I am commanded to thank you for your kind message."

The Private Secretary to H. I. M. the King-Emperor has telegraphed as follows in reply to the telegram sent by the Kanara Catholic Association, Bombay, on the 12th instant. "I am commanded to thank you for your kind message."

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Speech at Convocation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

At the Convocation of the Punjab University to-day Dr. Ewing, Vice-Chancellor, delivered the usual address. He said the wisdom of Lord Macaulay's minute was amply confirmed during the succeeding twenty years when Universities came to be established. Speaking of the existing system, he said errors have not always been avoided. Grave questions still remain unanswered, but the difficulty lay rather in the peculiarly complex conditions in which they found themselves than in any failure adequately to recognize them and honestly to endeavour to meet them. Further on, he said, "certain of our problems are unique, they belong to present conditions of the country, and are intimately connected, some of them, with the deepest feelings and most profound convictions of multitudes whose forefathers throughout many centuries were accustomed to reflect with extraordinary seriousness and effect upon many of the greatest problems of human life." Speaking of the prevailing system, he said, "No little disadvantage results from the circumstance that ordinarily the examinee can have no personal acquaintance with the examiner and that the former must stand or fall by what he is able to do in the way of shewing his proficiency in the theme of full two years of study during a period of three hours' duration. The tendency is to the putting forth of stereotyped products."

About the new Universities, he said :—"If charters be granted to the Mahomedan University at Aligarh and to the Hindu University at Benares, it is surely not inconceivable that in process of time similar privileges will be earned and obtained by other institutions."

He favoured denominational hostels for the moral and religious training of youths in schools and colleges and laid stress on the selection of the right type of tutors.

THE WEBBER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

At the High Court to-day Justices Harrington and Brett dismissed the appeal preferred by Mr. and Mrs. Webber against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Fugitive Offenders Act. On a complaint made by a Mahomedan trader of Ceylon a warrant was issued against the appellants on a charge of cheating. The appellants came to Calcutta from Ceylon before their arrest there and the complainant then moved the Chief Magistrate who ordered that the appellants be extradited to Ceylon under the Fugitive Offenders Act. Their Lordships declined to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Dec. 22.

The Governor of Bombay who came here on a sight-seeing excursion left Agra to-day.

REVOCATION OF PARTITION OF BENGAL.

A Moslem Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 22.

Nawab Mushtaq Hussain Viquar-ul-mulk Bahadur has contributed to the "Aligarh Institute Gazette" of the 20th December a lengthy article on the present discontent among the Moslems in which he describes the revocation of the partition as a great political mistake fraught with many dangers. He writes, "Among the Mussulmans the decision is received with entire dissatisfaction and in the face of the numerous assurances to the contrary by the highest officials it betrays the weakness of the Government and is calculated to give rise to a feeling of distrust in its future promises and actions. But as the announcement comes from His Imperial Majesty it is inadvisable to agitate against it. The Government would however do well to consider that the advantage the Mussalmans reaped by the partition are not destroyed and the sooner the Government makes such detailed announcement the easier it would be to check the speedily growing discontent. Such a statement during the stay of His Majesty in India would go far to stop agitation among the Mussulmans who are already so much distressed by the Persian and Tripolian affairs. Unless this is done Their Majesties will leave behind them a great community in mourning."

He further thinks the time has arrived when the Moslems like their countrymen should depend on their own efforts. He has reasons to believe that already the feeling has gained ground among some of the educated Muslims, for which the Government alone is responsible to abolish the Muslem League and join the ranks of the Indian National Congress. But he exhorts them to desist from such a course and advises them to start a most vigorous campaign to guard their political and educational interests.

The Nawab is somewhat inclined to think that the Aligarh College might profit by the transfer of the seat of Government to Delhi.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Leslie Porter resigns the Indian Civil Service.

It is notified that the Viceroy's Executive Council shall assemble in Calcutta.

Mr. L. Fox, C. S, has been posted as Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. P. N. Mukerjee, Provincial Civil Service, will succeed Nawab Sayed Muhammad as Inspector General of Registration in Bengal.

Mr R. H. A. Gresson has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta in succession to Sir R. N. Mookerjee.

Mr. F. C. Wilby is placed on special duty.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Col. Sir Henry McMahon has been appointed a member of the Indian People's Famine Trust.

Mr. Pearson is appointed as Forest Economist.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Mr. E. De'Souza, Deputy Examiner, has one month's leave.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Scratchley has been promoted to be Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following political appointments are recognised :—Mr. E. R. Rich as United States Vice-Consul at Madras.

Senor Dom Domingo Pena as Chili Consul General at Calcutta.

Mirza Dawood Khan Meftah-Os-Saltaneh as Persian Consul General at Calcutta.

Mr. T. B. Copeland is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.

Major H. Stewart has been granted three months' leave.

The following notice is published in the "Gazette":—In consequence of the misconduct of Balaji Martand Kanjale of Karanje in the Poona District he is hereby deprived of the title of Rao Bahadur which was conferred on him as a personal distinction in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2292, dated the 23rd May 1900.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. G. Wigley, Secretary to the Bengal Council, has been placed on special duty in the Home Office. He will work out the legal details in connection with the creation of a Governorship for Bengal, the transfer of the Capital from Calcutta to Delhi and the administrative changes announced at Delhi.

There will be a number of important changes among the Chief Engineers owing to approaching retirement of Mr. Farrant from the Punjab and Messrs. L. White and Less from Burma. It is quite probable that Lt.-Col. Maclagan, R. E., will be selected to succeed Mr. Farrant at Lahore.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. W. Johnston, C. S, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, vice Mr. Stokes who has joined the Coronation Durbar Committee at Delhi.

Mr E. M. Cook, C. S, has been appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India

Mr. Comber, Indian Police, is placed on special duty in the Finance Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the designations of the undermentioned corps being altered as follows: —From 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry to Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's); from 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners to 2nd Queen's Own Rajpur Light Infantry; from 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry to Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guies (Lumsden's); and from 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners to 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The importation of Tamil pamphlets entitled Kanava poems and other songs and Ariloru panga, a short story, published by C. Subramaniaya Bharati and printed at Pondicherry, is forbidden.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Messrs R. Sartre and J. R. Tomlinson are posted as Assistant Loco Superintendents in Class 3, grade 2, to N.-W. and E. B. and S. Railway respectively.

Consequent on the retirement of Lt.-Col. Christie, Lt.-Cols. Campbell and Newnham are promoted in 1st and 2nd grade of Cantonment Magistrates respectively.

Col. Molesworth and Lt.-Col. Griffin retired from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Donefield has been granted two months' extension of leave.

Commanders Vice and Hoden and Lieut. Bowden have become Commanders in 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade respectively, vice Commander Rowsell retired.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Maung Bah Too has resigned the Office of Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

THE LATE MR. J. W. S. DRACUP.

References in Court.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, which took place on Thursday night. He had been suffering for the last few days from a severe attack of pneumonia, and expired on Thursday night.

The late Mr. Dracup, previous to his appointment to the Magisterial Bench in Bombay served as a Magistrate in the mofussil. He proved capable and conscientious. References to his sad death were made in the several Courts of the city yesterday.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, addressing Mr. L. P. De Souza, pleader, said those who had known Mr. Dracup, and had had the privilege of his friendship, probably believed only a few days ago that he had many years of life and activity before him, but it had pleased God in His wisdom to call him unto Himself. Mr. Dracup was known as a most painstaking Magistrate, whose unfailing kindness endeared him to all. During all the years that he (Mr. Aston) had known him, Mr. Dracup was never known to have used a harsh word or passed an uncharitable criticism.

Mr. De Souza agreed with all that had fallen from the Bench. He added that in Mr. Dracup they had lost an admirable and ideal Magistrate, who did his duty in a most Christian and catholic spirit, using the word catholic in its wider sense. Not alone the bar but the public mourned the loss of such a magistrate.

Out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Court was closed for the day.

In the Honorary Magistrates' Court at Girgaum, Mr. P. N. Wadia, Chairman of the Bench, addressing Inspector Tapsell, Mr. R. N. P. Navalkar and others, said he had known the late Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, who was a gentleman of an affable disposition, a sincere friend and a conscientious and painstaking magistrate. Mr. Dracup discharged his magisterial duties to the satisfaction of the Government, as well as the public. He gave a patient hearing to all the cases with which he had to deal, treated the rich and the poor alike impartially and meted out even-handed justice to all. His sad and untimely death was no doubt a great loss both to the public and the Government.

Mr. Ramrao Narayen P. Navalkar in reply said he had served for a long time under Mr. Dracup, who had always treated him very kindly, and it was always a pleasure to serve under such a superior.

Dr. B. B. Dadarkar and Mr. V. S. Joshi, who formed the Dadar Bench of Honorary Magistrates, also referred to the sad death of Mr Dracup. Dr. Dadarkar said Mr. Dracup was a self-made man of simple habits, and was much liked by the people.

Mr. V. R. Navalkar, pleader, said the late Mr. Dracup treated the legal practitioners very kindly and the latter regretted his loss very much. In Mr. Dracup's death the people had lost a kind-hearted magistrate.

In the Mazagon Police Court the Second and the Fourth Presidency Magistrates had briefly referred to the death of Mr. Dracup.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second-Presidency Magistrate, addressing the pleaders present in his Court, said they had heard with grief the sad news of Mr. Dracup's death. His illness was so short that his sudden death came to most of them as a great shock. They should mourn his loss deeply for he was a conscientious and hard working officer, a patient, courteous and upright magistrate and a kind and general friend.

Mr. G.S. Valankar, barrister, on behalf of the bar, endorsed the eulogy from the bench.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate said that Mr. Dracup's death was a great misfortune. All who knew him—and he knew him when quite a tiny boy—were unanimously of opinion that he had a keen sense of duty and was always kind and considerate. He was always patient and was never known to have used a harsh word either to the members of the bar or to the parties who came before him. They all sympathised with his family in their great bereavement.

Mr. Raghunath Shankar Pandit, barrister, replied briefly on behalf of the members of the bar present.

References were also made in the Honorary Magistrates' Court at Mazagon which was presided over by Mr. Dhanjibhai Bomanji Petit, Chairman.

The Courts were then closed for the day.

THE MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

First Day of the Festival.

The moon having been sighted, the Mohurrum festival commenced in Bombay yesterday. At several places in the localities inhabited by Mahomedans 'sabils' and 'majlis' were held and prayers offered.

The Mahomedan localities, however, presented a quieter appearance than usual. In view of the recent Government order regarding 'tabuts' 'tolis' and 'punjas' there does not appear any probability of the Mahomedans taking out licenses in great numbers. According to that Order, a fine will be imposed on those not observing the conditions of the licenses, and consequently, as stated above, the chances of a great number of licenses being taken out this year appear to be small.

Strong posses of Police Officers were posted at different points in the Mahomedan localities and Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, with Mr. Vincent and Mr. Gadney, Deputy Commissioners, personally supervised the police arrangements.

THE ABOR CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 22,

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yembung on December 21st that the detachment sent out on the 19th has returned. They saw none of the enemy. A party has been sent across the Dihong to visit the neighbourhood of Sissin. The weather is wet.

MYSORE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 22.

The Mysore Administration report for 1911-12, just issued shows that the land revenue actuals were Rs. 106,31,822, manufactures Rs. 191,86,655, in value of imports Rs. 283,89,215, exports (excluding gold) Rs. 423,98,467, sandalwood alone yielded Rs. 11,47,141. Gold extracted was worth Rs. 314,83,742, giving the State a royalty of Rs. 17,80,276. Manganese and chrome industries continued to be depressed, there being no improvement in prices of these ores. Small quantities of asbestos was excavated for experimental purposes and samples of iron ore, native iron and steel and crucible clay were sent to the Bombay Government at the instance of Sir Robert Hadfield.

26,339 persons were engaged in gold industry 53 being killed in accidents during the year.

PRINCESS PATRICIA of Connaught left London on Dec. 1, to join the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in Canada. Among those who were at Euston to take leave of the Princess were Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Henry of Battenburg, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Louise Auguste.

OWING to the Delhi Durbar the annual Animal Show of the Madras Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held late in January or at the beginning of February next. In addition to the usual prizes a special prize is offered for the best practical suggestion for an improved and more humane method of harnessing or yoking draught cattle.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, Dec. 8.

The House of Lords has read the Copyright Bill for a third time, and several other measures have been advanced. The Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill is through Committee.

Besides the Insurance Bill, the House of Commons, has this week read the Coalmines Bill for a third time. Questions regarding the Censorship of Plays were answered by the Home Secretary.

The Insurance Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, only 21 members voting against it. The Unionist amendment had been previously rejected by 320 votes to 223. Opposition to the measure is growing throughout the country.

Mr. F. E. Smith, at the invitation of Mr. Bonar Law, took his seat on Monday, for the first time on the Front Opposition Bench.

The appointment of Canon James Denton Thompson, Rector of Birmingham, to be Bishop of Sodor and Man is officially announced.

The Marquess of Waterford was accidentally drowned in a river near his seat, Curraghmore, county Waterford.

Mr. Hurbert Oxley was descending after a short trial flight with a pupil, Mr. Weiss, as passenger, at Filey on Wednesday, when the aeroplane collapsed. Both men were killed.

The Coal Conciliation Boards for the federated districts of Great Britian met on Wednesday, in London, to discuss further the miners' demand for a "minimum' day wage. No agreement was reached, and the conference was adjourned till December 18.

The Show of the Smithfield Club was opened in the Royal Agricultural Hall on Monday. Animals owned by the King won two cups, seven first, eight second, and two third prizes.

Strike notices were served by a number of union operatives at a Nelson cotton mill on Wednesday, owing to the refusal of five men to join one of the unions. In the event of a strike, a general lock-out of 150,000 workers will be declared.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Austro-Hungarian public opinion has been profoundly stirred by the retirement last Friday on Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf, the Chief of the General Staff, who is regarded as one of the most efficient officers in the Army. It is believed that his retirement is due to differences of opinion with Count Aehrenthal regarding the future of the Triple Alliance. While Count Aehrenthal's policy has been one of firm equanimity towards Italy, the Chief of the General Staff is believed to have advocated measures inspired by the belief that after Tripoli, it would be the turn of Austria to be assailed by Italy. The situation was further complicated by the fact that the Heir-Apparent's sympathies are with Baron von Hoetzendorf. Early in the week, a crop of rumours asserted that Count Aehrenthal was about to retire. On Tuesday, he had an audience of the Emperor, and its unusual length—two hours—is much noticed.

BELGIUM.

M. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, has introduced into the Chamber of Deputies a Bill providing for a Parliamentary inquiry into the condition of the natives and the enforcement of reforms in the Belgian Congo. In the debate he made charges against the missionaries of manufacturing alcoholic liquors and illegally detaining children in the "farm chapels," alleged that the territorial governors violate the elephant-hunting laws, and declared that forced labour still obtains. M. Renking, the Colonial Secretary, replied that the Missions might be in possession of alcoholic liquors, but they were only for their own use. The report that children had been stolen by the Jesuit "farm-chapels" and that cruelties had been inflicted on them contained exaggerations. The Minister was ignorant of the charges brought against the territorial governors of obtaining ivory from the native, but if the report was confirmed measures would be taken. In connection with the charge of forced labour and that workers had been taken by force, the Minister stated that he had given orders for respecting the liberty of labour, but the workers mentioned by M. Vandervelde as having been taken were voluntary.

CRETE.

Armed demonstrations have taken place in the interior of the island in favour of union with Greece. The Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia, through their respective Consuls, have handed a Note to the Cretan Executive Committee declaring their firm intention not to permit any alteration of the present "status quo" and opposing any attempt to send Cretan representatives to the Greek Chamber. Perfect tranquillity now reigns owing to the firm attitude of the Powers.

FRANCE.

A Commission of three Ambassadors has been appointed by M. de Selves to inquire into the organization of the Foreign Office. It is suggested that a permanent official should be placed at the head of the department in a position similar to that of the Permanent Under-Secretary in England.

The Fine Arts Budget report contains a scathing indictment of the administration of the French national museums, including the Louvre, from which Leonardo's "La Gioconda" was stolen last August. M. Simyan, the Reporter, criticises severely a system which had allowed the attendants at the Louvre Museum to become an almost independent body and which had placed at the head of the Museum a savant devoid of administrative experience. At Valance, on Tuesday, a man was charged, on his own confession with the theft of "La Gioconda."

The Academie des Goncourt to-day awarded its annual prize of £200 for the encouragement of literature to M. Alphonse de Chateaubriant, author of "Monsieur des Lourdines." M. de Chateaubriant is a Breton and was born at Rennes in 1877. His work has been mainly concerned with country life.

GERMANY.

A detailed statement on the condition of the finances of the German Empire was made in the Reichstag on Monday by Herr Wermuth, Secretary of State for the Treasury, whose exposition was repeatedly interrupted by derisive laughter from the Opposition. Herr Wermuth declared that since 1909, Imperial loans had been gradually reduced by 50,000,000 marks (£2,500,000) annually, and it might be expected that there would be a similar diminution in 1912. The Government had thus been brought very near to its aim of having loans for productive expenditure only. What the estimates for 1910 and 1911, had left to be desired had been made good by surpluses. In conclusion, the Secretary of State said that they would adhere to the 80pfg. basis of the matricular contribution (the contribution of the Federated States to the Imperial expenditure) and that only a slight move was required and their chief task was done.

JAPAN.

According to the "Jiji Shimpo," the Cabinet has consented to a programme involving an expenditure of 92,500,000 yen (£9,250,000) on the construction of a battleship and three armoured cruisers of the super-Dreadnought class, the expenditure to be distributed as follows :—In 1912, 2,300,000 yen, to be obtained from departmental economies; in 1913, 10,000,000 yen; in 1914, 10,000,000 yen; in 1915, 50,000,000 yen; in 1916, 45,000,000 yen; and in 1917, 5,000,000 yen. An official of the Admiralty confirms these details. The keels of four battleships will be laid this year and the next three years. By this means the militarists in the Cabinet will obtain the desired expansion of the Navy, while the economists will fulfil their promise not to increase the year's vote.

SWEDEN.

The elections for the Swedish Upper House were concluded last week. The new House consists of 87 Conservatives, 51 Liberals, and 12 Socialists, as compared with 116 Conservatives, 30 Liberals, and four Socialists in the previous House.

TURKEY.

A new political formation, known as the "Union and Liberty" Party has been formed in consequence of the fear that some of the hundreds of thousands of "djournals" found at Yildiz after the fall of Abdul Hamid should be published. These "djournals" are the secret reports which were made under the old "regime." Fears are expressed that some of the documents will be used in order to discredit politicians or to extort blackmail, and the new party advocates the closing of the matter once and for all by their destruction. It also proposes to extend the powers of the provincial councils and is prepared to guarantee to the non-Moslem communities all privileges accorded them by Imperial trades, firmans, and Berats.

The explosion which took place on Sunday near Percy on the line between Salonika and Seres, resulting in the destruction of a portion of the train and the death of three railway servants, the other explosion on the same day near Zelenikovo, on the line between Selonika ad Uskub of which the consequences were less serious and the third, also on the same day; in a mosque at Ishtib, may be regarded as the premonitory symptoms of a coming terrorist campaign in Macedonia. At Ishtib, the occurrence caused much exasperation among the Moslems, and in the disturbances which followed 12 persons are stated to have been killed and 20 wounded.

UNITED STATES.

The Secretary for the Navy, Mr. Meyer, in his annual report, recommends the building of two battleships annually, a policy which will eventually, though not as soon as desired, gave a total of 40 battleships. This is considered to be the minimum strength necessary to maintain the position of the United States as a World Power, notwithstanding the fact that two Powers have more ambitious building programmes.

Fires in Jersey City, on Monday, caused damage estimated at upwards of dols. 1,000,000 (£200,000). The United States Express Company's stables were burned down early in the morning. About 350 horses were suffocated, and a large number of wagons were destroyed. The flames spread to some tenements, making scores homeless. Later in the day a large paper box factory was burned. Dynamite was used to check the conflagration. Low water pressure and rotten hose handicapped the firemen in their work. Mr. Benjamin J. Duveen, junior member of the Fifth Avenue art firm, appeared on Monday in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court to answer charges of participation in undervaluation frauds on the Customs committed by his firm. Mr. Duveen renewed his plea of guilty, whereupon Judge Holt imposed a fine of dols. 15,000 (£3,000).

ITALO-TURKISH WAR.

Capture of Ain Zara.

A further advance made by the Italian troops in force on Dec. 4, resulted in dislodging the enemy from the oasis and in the capture of Ain Zara. The operations began at an early hour with the shelling of the Turkish position by the ships. The actual advance was made in two columns, one a full division under General Pecori, the other a brigade under General Rainaldi. A third column was held in reserve at Fort Messri. The Turks did not wait for the arrival of the Italian troops at Ain Zara and were seen in full flight from that place to the number, it is said, of some 8,000. Their losses during the early part of the engagement are said to be heavy, those of the Italians being very slight. The advance was made under torrential rain.

The bombardment of Mokha and Sheik Said, in the Red Sea, is officially confirmed in a message received at Rome from Massowa. The reasons given for this step are that information was received by the Italian Government of the concentration of Turkish troops at Mokha, Sheik Said, Akaba, and Hodeidah, and of the intention of the Turks to attempt a coup de main on the Italian colony of Eritrea, as well as to transport reinforcements from Yemen into Cyrenaica across Egypt. The bombardment of these ports would have taken place earlier had it not been for the passage of the British Sovereigns through the Red Sea, in deference to whom the operation was postponed.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" writes on Dec. 5 :—A rumour, which I reproduce with all reserve, but which finds credence in certain well-informed quarters, is current that the Russian Government, on the 3rd inst., made a communication to the Porte with regard to the opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus exclusively to Russian and Turkish warships. The rumour is denied in official circles, and its propagation would, of course, meet the wishes of Turkish and foreign opponents of the Anglo-Russian "entente" and of supporters of the Triple Alliance.

On the other hand, I am informed on good authority that the report may not be altogether unfounded and that the proposal for the opening of the Straits to Russian warships perhaps formed part of the tentative scheme for a Russo-Turkish entente with which the Russian Ambassador is understood to have been engaged for over a year—a scheme which involves the abandonment by Russia of exclusive rights of railway construction in North-Eastern Asia Minor—in return for what ?

The Dardanelles.

M. Andre Tradieu publishes in the "Temps" (Dec. 9) an account of an interview he had yesterday with M. Sasonof, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is visiting Paris for the purpose of conferring on international affairs with the French and British Governments.

M. Sasonof declares the Dual Alliance—which has, he says, shown its value—to be the unchanging base of Russia's foreign policy. France and Russia, by uniting, have multiplied their capacity for diplomatic action and this action has remained pacific and conciliatory.

The Russian statesman said his object in coming to Paris, was simply to engage in an exchange of views with the French Government, and expressed his regret that the fear of a bad crossing in his present state of health had prevented him from proceeding to London, but his visit was only postponed.

M. Sasonof added : "The unity of views between Russia, France and Great Britain is complete. Persian affairs have given us an opportunity of gauging the usefulness of the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907. This agreement, which does not contain any secret clause, has extracted all the European poison from the Persian problem. It is not agreeable to have as neighbours countries disturbed by internal troubles. This is unfortunately our case. We have Persia and we have China."

The Minister pointed out that Persia had made no return for the mark of goodwill he had displayed in withdrawing the garrison from Kazvin last year, and things had reached the point where Russia had to present her claims in the form of three imperative demands. He had reason to hope that the Persian Government will accept two of these and he trusted that the third would also be satisfied. In any case Russia must obtain satisfaction.

Regarding China, M. Sasonof said complete harmony of views existed and any imprudent action was excluded. Russia was following events with attention, but without nervousness, and that was also the attitude of France, Great Britain and Japan. With the last-named Power, Russia was on the best of terms in this question.

M. Sasonof expressed surprise at the report that Russia had asked the Turks to open the Dardanelles to Russian warships. No official steps had been taken. There had simply been conversations, inspired by the apprehension that Russian commerce might be prejudiced by the laying of submarine mines by the Turks.

Concerning the general European situation, the Russian statesman said it seemed to him to be not alarming and characterised the settlement of the Morocco question between France and Germany as a satisfactory piece of business.

In conclusion, M. Sasonof alluding to the Franco-German and the Russo-German agreements, declared that the existing systems of alliances contained nothing menacing and nothing contradictory or incompatible.

MONSTER HOTEL FOR LONDON.

Sir Joseph Lyons presiding at the ordinary general meeting of the Strand Hotel (Limited), said that the popularity of the hotel continued unabated. With regard to their new hotel site bordering on Regent Street, matters were proceeding quite satisfactorily. The plans were approaching completion, and the directors were confident that it would not only be a financial success and supply a great public need, but that the edifice would, for beauty, durability, practicability, and comfort become one of the landmarks of London. It would be the largest hotel in Europe. It would contain upwards of 1,000 luxurious bedrooms, superb lounges, reception rooms, and so on, while the tariff, like that of the Strand Palace Hotel, would be highly popular. They would commence building operations in the course of next year, and the work would be expedited as much as possible, for the board were convinced that there was an ever-increasing need by visitors to London of hotel facilities of the character which the company made it their business to provide.

THE Right Hon. Henry Stafford, fourth Baron Northcote, of St. James's Place, S.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the House of Lords, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, Lord Lamington moved that a humble address be presented to his Majesty for all correspondence between the Colonial Office and the South African Administrations on questions relating to British Indian subjects which has taken place since August 1910. The noble lord also asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether any reply had been received to the communication of the Secretary of State to the Union Government regarding certain disabilities imposed upon British Indians resident in the Transvaal by the Draft Municipal Ordinance; how far the Draft Ordinance had been proceeded with; and whether he could give the substance of the replies, if any, of the Union Government to the representations of the Secretary of State as to the complaints of the British Indian population regarding the operation of the Transvaal Gold Law, 1908, and Townships Amendment Act, 1908 and 1909.

Lord Emmott said that having been at the Colonial Office only a few weeks and this particular question of the treatment of British Indians being one of the most delicate, difficult, and complicated questions they had to deal with, he could not pretend yet to be master of the whole history of the matter. It was, of course, constantly receiving the careful consideration of the Government. As regarded the Union of South Africa, there was published in March last a Parliamentary paper containing, among other papers, a draft Bill regulating immigration into the Union based on proposals made to the Union Government by the noble marquess the present Secretary of State for India when Secretary for the Colonies. The main object of these proposals was to put an end to the differentiation against British Indians and to terminate the movement of passive resistance to the regulations on the part of the Transvaal British Indians. The discussion in the Union Parliament revealed certain difficulties and defects in the Bill, especially regarding the question whether the fresh Indians annually admitted to the Union should have the right to enter the Orange Free State from which Asiatics had been excluded by pre-war legislation. The Union Government decided, with the concurrence of his Majesty's Government, to withdraw the Bill last Session with a view to introducing an amending Bill next year, and meanwhile an agreement had been arrived at with the Transvaal British Indians by which the passive resistance movement should be brought to an end. Correspondence on the subject was still proceeding and he was not prepared to lay papers at the present time. With regard to the other questions, it would be sufficient to state that the Transvaal Municipal Ordinance was referred to a Select Committee of the Municipal Council, whose report would not be brought up until the Council met again in January. The specific points mentioned by the noble lord were still the subject of correspondence, but it would be found that the difficulties of which he had spoken had been to a large extreme removed.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, in congratulating the noble lord upon his first appearance in his new capacity, expressed the hope that his Majesty's Government would keep their eyes fixed on the progress of the Bill, and would earn the gratitude not only of South Africa but of the Indian population by assisting to remove the obnoxious restrictions upon their everyday life to which Indian immigrants were at present subjected.

Lord Lamington withdrew his motion.

POLICE TORTURE IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, Dec. 5, Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: How many people have been tortured to death by the police in India or have died within a month of being tortured by the police since Jan. 1, 1906; and how many members of the police force have been convicted of murder in connection with these deaths.

Mr. Montagu: No doubt unintentionally, the terms of this question differ in detail from those of the question put by my hon. friend on Oct. 31 and Nov. 14, and postponed in order that inquiry might be made of the Government of India. I am now in possession of the information asked for and trust that it will meet the purpose of my hon. friend. During the last six years there have been in the whole of British India fifty-seven cases in which policemen were convicted of ill-treating prisoners or witnesses. In six cases the ill-treatment occurred while the prisoners were remitted to police custody. In seventeen cases death ensued. The Government of India are consulting the local Governments and the highest judicial authorities on the questions of the remission of prisoners to police custody and the admission as evidence of confessions made before trial.

TROOPS IN CHINA.

In answer to Mr. Fell, Col. Seely said: The establishment of British troops in China on Nov. 1 was as follows:—North China, 2,030 all ranks (including 956 Indian troops); South China, 4,274 all ranks (including 1,854 Indian troops). In addition there is at present a British infantry battalion in North China whose establishment is 932 all ranks. The troops are quartered at Pekin, Tientsin, and Hong Kong.

Mr. Lawson: Does that include the Sikhs employed in the foreign settlements?

Col. Seely: I cannot be certain without notice; I think so.

DRUNKENNESS IN INDIA.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the fact that statistics as to the convictions for drunkenness are given in the Annual Excise Report for Bengal, representations will be made to the other local governments to furnish similar information in their future Excise Reports.

Mr. Montagu: I find that the reports of the other provinces with one exception give figures showing cases of drunkenness which have come under the cognisance of the police though the form of return differs from that used in Bengal. The attention of the Government of India will be drawn to the hon. member's suggestion, in case they should feel justified in imposing upon the provincial governments the duty of furnishing uniform returns.

CASE OF THE PRISONER CHETU.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: With regard to the recent conviction of a policeman and a lamberdar by the sessions judge of Ferozepore of torturing a prisoner called Chetu, against whom there was no evidence, so severely that he either died of the injuries or committed suicide to escape further torture, whether the compensation offered by the court to the dependants of Chetu was a sum equivalent to about 6l. 9s. to his mother, and about £6 6s. to his young widow, this compensation to be conditional upon the fines imposed upon the convicted torturers being realised; and whether the Indian Government proposes to pay, without delay, further compensation to the dependants of this man who was done to death by its own agents.

Mr. Montagu: I have telegraphed to the Government of India for the information asked for but have no yet received their reply.

CIVIL AND POLICE FORCES.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Indian Government proposes to follow the example of the Colonial Office in Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States, in restricting appointments in the civil and police forces in these Colonies to candidates of pure European descent on both sides; and whether it has made any protest on behalf of the 300,000,000 British citizens whom it represents against their complete exclusion from these services.

Mr. Montagu: I am, of course, always willing to consider suggestions made by my hon. friend, but there is no present intention of modifying a procedure which I have no reason to suppose is not satisfactory. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative: no protest has been made, so far as I am aware, to the Secretary of State or the Government of India, and therfore it may be assumed that no grievance is felt. I may add that I must not be held to endorse my hon. friend's description of Colonial Office practice.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

On Thursday, Dec. 7, Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Prime Minister whether before the Colonial Office authorised changes in the regulations excluding specifically from the civil and police services in Hong Kong, Singapore, and the Federated Malay States all candidates who were not of pure European descent on both sides, the matter was specifically brought before the Cabinet and its consent obtained to a change which robbed over three-quarters of the subjects of the empire of rights previously enjoyed by them.

Col. Seely: No, Sir. The qualifications required for officers of the police and cadet services in the places mentioned are a matter for the Secretary of State to decide.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Prime Minister whether this reply meant that the Cabinet accepted no responsibility for this action of the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Asquith: The Cabinet accepts responsibility for all decisions on the part of the Government.

Mr. MacCallum Scott: Is it not desirable that before making a new regulation which diminishes the civil status of 350,000,000 British subjects the question should be brought before the Cabinet in some form or another?

Mr. Asquith: No, sir, The question was before the Colonial Office.

SMALL-POX.

Mr. Black asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What is the cause of the heavy mortality from small-pox amongst children under ten years of age in India, viz., about 70 per cent. of the total deaths from that disease, in view of the fact that about 8,000,000 primary vaccinations are carried out amongst children in India every year.

Mr. Montagu: The explanation which the honourable member desires may possibly be found in the fact that while the number of births in British India averages about 8,500,000 a year, the number of children under one year of age annually vaccinated is less than 4,200,000, and the total number of children between 0 and six years annually vaccinated is only 7,250,000. The unvaccinated infantile population is thus very large. In the five years ending 1909 the number of small-pox deaths of children under the age of ten in India averaged 74,600 a year, the total small-pox deaths of all ages averaging 111,900.

Mr. Black asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether any attempts is made to ascertain the vacinal condition of the children attacked by and dying from small-pox in India and if not, whether he will take steps to endeavour to secure that such a record shall be kept in future and the result published in the annual sanitary reports, especially in those provinces which contain small-pox hospitals.

Mr. Mantagu: So far as is known, the answer to the first question is in the negative. In the conditions which exist in India any such attempt would necessarily be restricted to municipal or other similar areas having small-pox hospitals or an efficient medical inspecting agency. The hon. member's suggestion will be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

Orders to Russian Troops.

The reply received from Teheran to the Russian ultimatum conveys a point-blank refusal to dismiss Mr. Shuster. In the circumstances the Russian Government, a St. Petersburg telegram states, has no alternative but to telegraph instructions to the troops at Resht to advance into the interior of the country. Whether this advance will culminate at Teheran depends very much on the developments of the next four or five days. Enlightened public opinion does not see how the advance can be arrested unless the Persians give way. It is well recognised that the presence of Russian troops in Teheran may lead to regrettable complications, especially as some subordinate Russian officials who are ambitiously inclined seek personal notoriety at their country's expense.

PERSIAN COUNTER-ULTIMATUM.

The Teheran correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphed on Dec. 5:—Persia to-day presented an ultimatum to Russia demanding that the Russian troops shall not proceed beyond Kazvin and an undertaking that further drafts shall be countermanded. Unless these terms are acceded to within thirty hours Persia will take the offensive. All the opposing factions are uniting against the common enemy. The Bakhtiaris will support the Government.

PERSIAN FEELING AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

The "Times" correspondent at Teheran wrote on Dec. 5:—Vosuked-Dowleh has resumed office. The excitement has increased, but complete order prevails and no reactionaries have been molested since Sunday. The feeling to-day is specially directed against Great Britain. Mollahs in the Mosque of Sipah Salar accused Great Britain of hypocrisy in declaring her neutrality, since Russia would never have acted unless she had been sure of English support. The boycott has extended to the provinces and a boycott of English merchandise has been begun at Ispahan and Shiraz. In the latter town it is said that they refuse to sell firewood to the English.

There is much diplomatic discussion in Teheran on the situation which will be produced by the arrival of the Russian force, and the general opinion appears to be that a solution of the crisis can be found only in the establishment by Great Britain and Russia of a dual control or of separate protectorates.

RUSSIAN ASSURANCE TO TURKEY.

Constantinople, Dec. 6 (Reuter).—M. Tcharykoff, the Russian Ambassador, has given the Porte a positive assurance that the Russian military action in Persia hides no ulterior designs upon the integrity of the Persian Empire, and that the Russian troops will be withdrawn as soon as compliance is obtained with the terms of the Russian ultimatum.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

The Home Secretary has appointed a Committee to inquire into the law and practice with regard to:—(a) The constitution of juries and the conditions on which in civil cases a special jury is allowed; (b) the qualifications and mode of selection of jurors; (c) the preparation of the jury lists and the summoning of jurors; (d) the conditions of jury service; and to report what amendments are necessary or desirable.

The members of the Committee are:—Lord Mersey (Chairman); Mr. Ernley Blackwell, C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State; Mr. Tufnell Barchell, Acting Under-Sheriff for the County of London; Mr. Ellis W. Davies, M.P.; Mr. R. S. Gwynne, M.P.; Mr. English Harrison, K.C., Chairman of the General Council of the Bar; The Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse; His Honour Judge Parry; and Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P.

Mr. Michael Heseltine, of the Home Office, is the secretary of the Committee, and any communications on the subject of the inquiry should be addressed to him at the Home Office, Whitehall, London.

NEW VESSELS FOR THE NAVY.

In the matter of shipbuilding we are on the eve of a new era of development representing an advance as important as that in comparison with the preceding stage marked by the advent of the "Dreadnought" over what had gone before. According to the "Telegraph," the five new battleships—or, to be strictly accurate four battleships and one battle-cruiser—which are now about to be commenced will be the most remarkable ships yet conceived by the naval constructor. They will not be the largest armoured ships in the world (though larger than any hitherto added to the British Fleet), but in offensive and defensive power and speed—in fact, in the combination of all the most valuable fighting qualities—they will be without rivals. Simultaneously with this development in fighting power, steps have been taken to give the new vessels better protection against the explosion of torpedo or mine. It is believed that, owing to this increased precaution these men-of-war will be practically unsinkable. If hit by a torpedo, the damage must necessarily be considerable, but it will not seal the fate of the ship. At the same time, as a protection against disaster, owing to grounding or collision in fog, the authorities have adopted the submarine telephone, which cannot fail to prove an insurance against disaster. As to armament, there are under construction eleven ships with the new 13.5 gun, and these vessels carry with them an assurance of our supremacy in armoured ships down to the spring of 1913. At this date the last of them will pass into the British Fleet at a moment when in no navy in the world will there be a ship with a heavier weapon than the twelve-inch gun.

Mr. B. A. Collins, Under-Secretary in the Political and Appointment Departments, has been placed on special duty in connection with the adjustment of Secretariat establishment in the two Provinces of Bengal and Behar. Mr. Lindsay will act as Under-Secretary in the Political Department.

THE NEW ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Churchill and the Navy.

An impression, writes the Naval correspondent of the "Times", has prevailed in some quarters, and is not perhaps yet altogether removed, that the real reason for the recent changes in the Board of Admiralty is that the Government were not satisfied with the disposition of the Fleet at certain critical moments during the Morocco negotiations—in other words, that the peace strategy of Sir Arthur Wilson was regarded by the Cabinet as so defective as to necessitate a change in the supreme direction of the Navy. The plain and frank statement of Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons should finally dispel this impression; at any rate there is not a shadow of foundation for it "The changes," said Mr. Churchill, "implied no slur or reproach on any member of the out-going Board. He would be quite prepared, should the necessity arise, to show that any rumours or statements as to the disposition of the Fleet were wholly without basis in so far as they suggested that absolute security had not at all times been maintained."

This should surely settle the matter. The situation which the new First Lord had to face was that all outstanding questions of naval policy would, if no immediate change were made, have to be discussed with a Board two members of which—one of them the most important and influential of all—would have ceased to be responsible for the policy adopted before it could be expounded and debated in Parliament. Hence it became expedient, not to say necessary, to reconstitute the Board, at least, so far as the changes involved in the pending retirement of the First Sea Lord and the still more immediate employment afloat of the Fourth Sea Lord were concerned. These considerations do not, however, directly apply to the appointment of Prince Louis of Battenberg as Second Sea Lord in place of Sir George Egerton. That was a consequential change made no doubt in view of the special and unrivalled qualifications of Prince Louis—which Sir George Egerton would be among the first to recognize—for taking part in the work, which will it is understood, be one of the first tasks undertaken by the new Board, of organising a War Staff for the Navy and establishing on it a sound and permanent footing. For this task special gifts are required, and it is no disparagement of Sir George Egerton's professional eminence and repute to say that his previous experience in the service has not endowed him in any special degree with those special gifts.

CONCENTRATION AND DISPERSAL.

The impression above referred to seems to have been founded on a theory of strategic concentration which will not bear examination in the light of history. It has been alleged that during a period of international tension our naval forces in home waters were unwisely divided and unduly dispersed. Those who think this may be recommended to study with attention a very instructive chapter on "Concentration and Dispersal," which will be found in an illuminating work on Some Principles of Naval Strategy recently published by Mr. Julian Corbett. True concentration is a very different thing from the final massing of previously dispersed squadrons with a view to decisive conflict. The several divisions of a single organized naval force may be very widely dispersed and yet quite sufficiently concentrated. The essential condition is that they should not be out of touch with each other nor withdrawn from the control of a single supreme will, whether that will is exercised from the Admiralty or from the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief.

To suggest that Sir Arthur Wilson is not a consummate master of the theory of the matter as well as of its practice is really preposterous in view of the unique reputation he has achieved in the eyes of the whole of the sea service. It is equally preposterous to suppose that the Government ever dreamt of over-ruling him.

A WAR STAFF FOR THE NAVY.

It is understood that one of the first questions to which the new Board of Admiralty will address itself will be that of further developing the existing Navy War Council into a fully organized and equipped War Staff for the Navy. The expediency and even the urgent necessity of prosecuting this task need not be insisted upon, though attention may perhaps be called to a series of six articles on the subject which appeared in "The Times" during February and March, 1910. A War Staff is there defined "as the thinking department of a fighting organization or in language which Professor Spenser Wilkinson has made familiar, it is the 'brain' of an Army or of a Navy as the case may be." Its main purpose is to create, to organize, and to co-ordinate sustained thought upon all the large problems of war and to formulate the results of such thought as a guide for the executive direction of this or that particular campaign. Just as a well organized Staff under a competent and well trained Chief of the Staff is a recognized necessity for a Commander-in-Chief afloat, so it is equally necessary that a corresponding "General Staff" should be brought into existence and activity at the Admiralty.

OTHER PROBLEMS.

There is no lack of other problems which must forthwith engage the attention of the new Board. The Estimates for the coming year must be prepared and considered, the programme of new construction must be settled, and all the current business of the Admiralty must be carried on, not perhaps without some changes in the existing administrative machinery. There is, however, no immediate question of a Naval Loan. The new Board is not yet constituted, nor has the new First Lord as yet had time to consider large questions of financial policy. A loan is a financial engine not to be lightly employed. It may become necessary to employ it, and in that case neither the Admiralty nor the Government will hesitate to employ it, but no such necessity is yet apparent, nor has there been time for the new Board to consider it if it existed. For the rest there are many questions affecting the personal which urgently need attention, and the appointment of Prince Louis of Battenberg as Second Sea Lord—that is, as the member of the Board who is specially charged with matters relating to the "personel"—is highly significant in this regard. He will bring an open and sympathetic mind to the question which has often been mooted in these columns, of spreading the net wider in the selection of naval officers by so reducing the cost of training now borne by their parents as to exclude no class of the community which is capable of producing the staff of which naval officers of the right sort are made. He will not turn a deaf ear to the legitimate claims of the lower deck in these days, nor to such of its alleged grievances as may be found to have any substance in them. Perhaps even he may see his way to a larger promotion from the lower deck to the quarter deck than has been regarded by many of his predecessors as feasible. In any case his accession to the highest office but one open to naval officers at the Admiralty will be regarded with profound satisfaction by all ranks in the Navy, who have long gauged his calibre; nor will that satisfaction be in any way abated if in due course he should attain to the highest office, of all in succession to the very distinguished and capable officer who now brings to the Admiralty the ripe experience of a long and brilliant career and the prestige which belongs to the commander-in-chief of that which our fore-fathers used to call the Grand Fleet of the Kingdom.

ATTACK ON A JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Ridley Struck by a Stool in Court.

There was a sensational incident at Birmingham Assize Court, on Dec. 8.

A prisoner named Thomas Field was in the dock charged with breaking a pawnbroker's window and with theft. Whilst evidence was being given he picked up the prisoner's stool in the dock and hurled it with great violence at Mr. Justice Ridley, the presiding judge. The stool passed over the head of the Clerk of Arraigns, struck his Lordship's desk, and glancing off, hit the judge in the face.

His Lordship immediately retired to his private room, and on his return five minutes later ordered the warders to secure the prisoner's hands, remarking, "Do not let him throw anything like that, or he may kill me next time."

The prisoner was immediately secured by the police, who jumped over the dock rails. His Lordship smiled, but seemed to feel the severity of the blow.

The prisoner, who was greatly agitated, said he intended the missile for a witness.

The prisoner was ordered to complete an unexpired sentence of one year and 119 days, and was sentenced to a further term of five years' penal servitude.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

Unrest in the Post Office.

A Correspondent writes to the "Times":—"The unrest in the postal service is assuming a much more serious character, and strong pressure is being exerted on the men's leaders by the rank and file in order to bring about a strike of postal servants during the Christmas rush. The unrest has its origin in the refusal of the Government to grant an immediate inquiry into the cost of living and rates of pay of postal servants. The utmost concession the Government are prepared to make is to appoint a Commission to begin its labours in 1913, immediately after the completion of the Board of Trade inquiry into the cost of living. This the men say would mean that grievances now exceedingly acute will not receive consideration until 1915. They complain that, while within the last ten years the cost of living in the large centres has increased considerably, there has been no corresponding increase in their wages. Another charge is that owing to the general 'speeding up' process postal workers are more liable to nervous breakdown and other complaints traceable to working at high pressure."

Discussing the position with a Press representative, Mr. W. B. Cheesman, Secretary of the Fawcett Association, said:—"Reports from various large provincial centres show that the feeling of the staff is becoming very acute and militant. Certain of the men's mass meetings have shown that there is a disposition to force extreme action upon the National Joint Committee, and the committee has called a conference of the entire executive of all affiliated associations, to meet in Birmingham on Dec. 10, when a line of policy will be laid down. One of the suggestions that has been made is for a stoppage of all postal work during the Christmas pressure. It is sincerely to be hoped that this extreme course will not be insisted upon, and if it is it must be taken as another instance of the rank and file pressing the recognised official leaders beyond the line of ordinary procedure."

PROPOSAL TO ARM WORKERS.

Crowded meetings of members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants were held at Bradford, on Dec. 3, for the purpose of discussing the current situation. The meetings were private, but a Bradford correspondent was officially informed that the proposal to arm the workers was received with enthusiasm. The men were, indeed, in a militant humour, and some idea of their attitude as a body may be gathered from the fact that ninety eight per cent. of the whole of the Bradford and district members have voted in favour of an immediate strike to enforce their demand for recognition. The outcome of the discussion was the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:—"That this meeting, having every respect for constitutional authority, and believing that such authority is competent to deal with all alleged violations of the law, considers that the formation of a Volunteer Police Force, organised and controlled by the capitalist classes outside and above the law of the land, and openly supported by the railway companies, is a menace to our liberties, and must be seriously met by the organisations of the men in the direction of taking steps to put them on an equal footing, and to that end recommends the immediate formation of a Trade Union Physical Protection League, whose objects should be the training and equipment of selected Trade Unionists in order that our organisations may be in a position to meet on equal terms the bullies of organised capital."

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Further Improvement.

The annual report on the health of the Army for 1910 [Cd. 5599] by the Director-General, Army Medical Service, has been issued. It states that the improvement in the health of the troops noted last year continues, and it is satisfactory report that the rations for the year under review are the lowest on record with the one exception of "invalids finally discharged," which slightly exceeds that of last year.

The admission ratio (443.1) is 61.7 per 1,000 lower than last year, and it should be noted that this diminution is also accompanied by a decrease in the number of men treated in barracks, the ratio for which is reduced by 12.2. The ratio for deaths (3.44) is lower by 66 per 1,000, and represents a saving of 159 lives during the year. The average sick time (9.15 days) to each soldier was 1.24 days less than in 1909. The increased attention which during the past few years, has been directed to personal hygiene and general sanitation continues, therefore, to yield gratifying results.

In the United Kingdom the ratio for admissions to hospital is 33.4 less than for the previous year, and the ratio per 1,000 of men treated in barracks has also declined by 14.4. Sore throat and tonsilitis account for 14.6 per 1,000 of the reduced ratio for admissions, or nearly half. The decrease in other respects has been of a general character. In the Colonial stations the ratios for admissions to hospital invalids sent home, and average constantly sick are slightly lower, while those for deaths and invalids finally discharged are only fractionally higher than last year.

In India there is a further large reduction in the figures as compared with the preceding year: the ratio for admission showing a decrease of 140.4 that for deaths is 1.60 less, for invalids sent home 1.31 less, while that for constantly sick shows a diminution of 8.33 below that of 1909. There were 2,161 fewer cases treated in barracks. With an average strength of nearly 1,000 more than in the previous year, the admissions to hospital were 9.508 and the deaths 110 less than last year. Of the diseased which caused this diminution in the number of admissions, thus bearing testimony to the value of the preventive measures so strenuously carried out the most important decreases were enteric fever 343, influenza 460, dysentery 243, malaria 4,939, pyrexia of uncertain origin 1,653, veneral diseases 582, and smallpox 16. The sending of suitable cases to the Hills for prolonged periods resulted in a considerable reduction in the number of men whom it would otherwise have been found necessary to invalid to England.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Meeting at The Hague.

The International Opium Conference was opened at the Hague on Dec. 1, by Dr. van Swinderen, the Dutch Foreign Minister, who, as ex-officio honorary president, welcomed the delegates of twelve nations—China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan, Persia, Portugal, Russia, Siam, and the United States; that is to say, all the Powers represented on the Shanghai Commission of February 1909, excepting Austria. The Turkish Government was especially invited to take part, but declined. The Dutch Foreign Minister, whose address was delivered in French, was followed by M. Cremer, head of the Dutch delegation, who, speaking first in English and then in French, proposed the Right Rev. C. H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines, as president. The motion was seconded by Sir Cecil Clementi Smith and Herr von Muller, representing the British and German delegations respectively, and was adopted unanimously.

The day's proceedings were confined to formalities and an eloquent speech from Bishop Brent, after which the meeting adjourned till Dec. 4.

The progress made at the sittings of the Conference on the 4th included the adoption of rules of procedure and the election of three committees, one of twelve members to frame a programme for the Conference, one of three members to edit the reports and records, and another to deal with Press matters The programme committee sitting in the evening, decided to draft eight resolutions dealing only with opium and following generally the basis laid down by the Shanghai Commission. It was agreed to omit six of the foureen subjects suggested for discussion in the American Government's tentative programme. These include (1) the reciprocal right to search vessels; (2) the establishment hereafter of an international commission; (3) a self-denying agreement by countries at present not producing opium and; (4) the examination of existing treaty obligations and international agreements regarding the opium traffic.

In deference to the views of the Portuguese delegates and in the interest of the colony of Macao it was decided to treat boiled opium as distinct from raw opium. Separate programmes of resolutions remain to be determined for morphine, cocaine, and hashish questions.

IMPERIAL CABLE COMMUNICATION.

Cheaper Rates to the Dominions.

Mr. Herbert Samuel announced at a meeting of the British Empire League on Dec. 5, that the Government are pressing forward a system of wireless telegraphy stations which will enable communication to be carried on between the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean, Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on the same day, the Postmaster General made an important statement, which was well received, respecting the cable communication between Great Britain and the Dominions. He reminded the House that a strong desire was expressed by the Dominion representatives at the Imperial Conference for the cheaper transmission of Press cablegrams between various parts of the empire. With that desire his Majesty's Government was in cordial sympathy, believing that the easy communication of information of common interest would be a very important factor in strengthening the cohesion of the empire. He informed the house that the Atlantic companies had consented to accept Press Messages which were not of an urgent character at half the present rates, and that he had also obtained the consent of the Pacific Cable Board and of the Australian Government to a similar reduction in the charges for Press messages of this class. The effect would be that the rates for these deferred Press telegrams between the United Kingdom and Canada and the United States would be 2 1-2d. a word instead of 5d., and between this country and Australia and New Zealand 4 1-2d. instead of 9d. This service would come into full operation on the 15th inst., but the Western Union, the Anglo-American, and Direct United States Companies would be prepared to accept Press telegrams at the reduced rates on and from to-day.

The Western Union Company proposed also to establish at once a system of night letters and week-end letters between this country and places in Canada and the United States. These communications would be, in plain English, cablegrams, carried at largely reduced rates. Mr. Samuel stated also that the negotiations with the cable companies for reducing by a half the rates for plain-language non-urgent cablegrams between the United Kingdom, India, the Dominions, the Crown Colonies, and the United States had been successful, and that the new arrangements would take effect on Jan. 1, and he anticipated that the scheme would shortly be extended to many other parts of the world. He added that he intended to introduce experimentally a system of cheap night telegrams in this country, so that more use might be made of the telegraph during hours when it was now idle. The telegrams would be accepted up to midnight at the head offices and delivered with the first morning delivery of letters. To begin with, the system would be tried between London and Aberdeen and between London and Belfast.

A CAPTAIN OF THE MUTINY.

Danger of Parish Burial.

An inquest was held at Battersea on Dec. 8, on Captain William Henry Urquhart, aged eighty-four of Fosse-road, Tooting, who died from injuries received in a fall while getting out of bed.

It was stated that the deceased was a captain in the Gordon Highlanders, with which regiment he went through the Indian Mutiny and the Crimea. He resigned from the Army through failing health. He lost his money through a bank failure, and had been compelled to sell his six war medals.

Miss Ethel Brook, in whose house he had resided, said Captain Urquhart eked out a livelihood by writing for magazines. She had been taking especial care of him, hoping they would spend a pleasant Christmas together.

The Coroner: I understand that there is a difficulty with regard to the funeral?

The witness: Yes, he has left nothing.

Have no arrangements been possible?—I understand the War Office will allow £2 towards the funeral expenses, and that they are sending a gun carriage.

But £2 will not bury him?—The undertaker estimates the cost at £5.

The coroner hoped that this old soldier would not be buried by the parish after his distinguished services for his country.

A despatch from Colonel (afterwards Major-General) F. B. Corfield, commanding the South-West Provinces, Shahabad, Bengal, to Lieut Colonel Sir C. Yorke, K. C. B., and dated November 23, 1859, records that Captain Urquhart (then lieutenant) was in command of a force consisting of 100 Sikhs, two guns and 250 recruits with several inexperienced young officers. This small force was guarding Sasseram, and speedily writes Colonel Corfield, "became a source of the greatest anxiety from their undisciplined state, and threatened so by a large body of rebels congregated within forty miles, I urged on the officer in command unremitting exertions to bring them as soldiers and fit them for the field.

"I am bound to add that in the face of all obstacles he most efficiently performed his work, and in a manner to call forth my warmest thanks, while throughout battling with health so shattered that it was a matter of surprise how he contrived to execute his parade duties, as well as to carry on the elaborate correspondence entailed on him by having to deal with twenty-three regiments."

Later the temporary barracks were twice burnt to the ground. Most of the officers and men lost all they possessed. "At that critical period, by his knowledge of the language of the natives with whom he had to deal, and fertility of resource, in a very few days Lieutenant Urquhart undertook and on his own responsibility equipped the detachment afresh (actually at a less cost to the men than would have been charged by the Government of India), and enabled me to take the field at a moment's notice."

THE EURASIAN EDUCATION FUND.

At the invitation of Sir T. Fowell Buxton and Lady Victoria Buxton, a meeting in support of the Education Fund for Europeans and Eurasians in India was held on Dec. 6 at 2 Prince's Gate, S. W.

Sir T. Fowell Buxton, who presided, said that perhaps their responsibility was brought nearer to Englishmen by their Majesties' visit. The position which the Eurasian as the link between the two races might hold was one of very serious import not only to the heads of the Church but to the heads of the State.

Sir William Lee Warner said that the Eurasian question stretched from those who were as much English in appearance and in blood as themselves down to those who had lost all traces of English religion and civilisation. They must not blame the officials, who could do very little in the matter of improving the position of the Eurasian. The grave difficulty of the problem was that for a small population of about 300,000, out of 310,000,000 very little could be done. If the question was to be taken up, public opinion must be created and help must be forthcoming from this country. The educational institutions of the country were unfit for that section of the community, whose condition had become worse rather than better. One obstacle to spreading Christianity in India was that they neglected their own Christian community.

Archdeacon Ford said that the Eurasian was straightforward, honest, affectionate, and loyal, and would certainly repay any education which could be given him. The total amount they were appealing for was £250,000 to put the schools in order. Of that amount £50,000 had been given by a merchant and a further £10,000 had been raised in this country in the last six months.

Mr. J. D. Turner, one of the hon. secretaries of the fund, stated that it was not proposed to build any new schools except where they were absolutely essential. They wished, however, to provide adequate endowments for existing schools and make them efficient. Education alone would not solve the problem, but it would do a great deal. In Lahore, the Eurasian community was making a brave almost pathetic struggle to keep up appearances.

Sir Herbert Hope Risley, of South View, Hill Side, Wimbledon, formerly Financial Secretary to the Government of India, left estate of the gross value of £1,842 of which the net personalty has been sworn at £1,725.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

The Princess seems chiefly to have been annoyed that Alfonso, her nephew, should dare to exercise control over his aunt. She also stated—and it is quite probably true—that the Spanish Court and Spain itself, is virtually in the hands of the Jesuits, who control everything and are steadily increasing their financial grip upon the country. She expresses her admiration for France and England, her ideal for the future being apparently to settle down in Cornwall and live on tea and bread and butter, and jam, all of which she signals out for praise. It will be interesting to see if the book contains any reference to the present Queen Victoria, coming from the freer atmosphere of England, must have found some little difficulty in accustoming herself to the new condition of life. That she has done so now in a manner so satisfactory to the Spanish people is a testimony to her versatility and strength of mind. Princess Eulalia may perhaps be really repentant now, but with delicate feminine guile she has timed her repentance so that it cannot affect the actual publication of the book. The mischief is done and it will now be the duty of her nephew to determine a punishment to fit the crime. And since poor Alfonso, whatever his virtues at polo, has absolutely no sense of humour, his decision is likely to be unduly onerous for his unfortunate aunt!

OLLA PODRIDA.

When Earl Carrington presided over the Board of Agriculture he used to hold a sort of "At Home" for farmers up for the Christmas Cattle Show. His successor has decided not to continue this reception and he was heckled on the subject in the House of Commons on Monday. One of the hecklers asked "if the right honourable gentleman realized that the practice was greatly appreciated by the farmers." "I am glad to hear," Mr. Runciman replied, "that anything which my predecessor in office did was greatly appreciated." Rather neat, but the honourable gentleman who asked the question is not one of the Parliamentary wolves to whom the unfortunate Lord Carrington and the still more unfortunate Sir Edward Strachey (now Lord Strachie) were thrown by an anxious Premier.

I regret to announce that Mr. Jonathan Westall has passed away. For many years Mr. Westall was one of the most popular men in the commercial and social circles of Bombay, and I doubt if the Yacht Club even had a more efficient honorary secretary. His death occurred at Bath on Wenesday in his seventy-first year.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The latest report on the season and crop prospects shows that there was a moderate rainfall during the last week in most of the provinces except Bengal, North-West Frontier and Bombay. The condition of the standing crops is good and the prospects of the spring crops are fair. In the Bombay Presidency the standing crops are suffering for want of moisture. The fodder supply is generally inadequate. The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows. Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals. There is no watering or emaciation. The people on relief works are in good condition and relief measures are adequate. The public health is good. The people find employment in digging temporary wells and in cutting grass. Takavi is being freely advanced Grain stocks are sufficient. The number of persons on relief for the week ending the 16th December was:—Panch Mahals, on works 32,600, on gratuitous relief 19,055. There were 3,234 persons on works in Kathiawar and 2,361 persons on the works and 291 in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur and Rewa Kanthar.

RAINFALL FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The following is the official forecast of the probable character of the rains during December 1911 and January and February 1912 in Northern India. The geographical average of the winter rains during December 1911 and January and February 1912 in Northern India (Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and the United Provinces, is not likely to be in defect. An excess is probable in the Punjab and the west of United Provinces but there may a defect in Gujarat and Sind. The amount of snowfall in the West Himalayas may be expected to be above the normal.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

Hockey in the Stadium.

Yesterday afternoon in the Stadium of the Exhibition of Old Bombay the final round in the hockey tournament for Indian regiments was contested, the teams which have survived the opening rounds being the 127th Q.M.O. Baluchis and the 105th Mahrattas. The 113th Native Infantry, who played a consistent game, were much fancied as prospective winners of the competition, but fortune did not favour them and they were defeated in the semi-final round by the Baluchis. Both teams yesterday were supported by British officers and although the men from the north of India were superior in their combination—the outside left being especially brilliant—the 105th Mahrattas played a plodding game and succeeded in scoring one goal in the first half. After the interval the Mahrattas again attacked, but the backs of the Baluchis played a clever defensive game and kept their opponents at bay, until, just before time, the outside left of the Maharatta corps scored cleverly giving his side a second point. When the whistle blew for time, the scores stood as follows:—

105th Mahrattas ..... 2 goals
127th Baluchis ..... love

During the game the efficient band of the 127th Baluchis played interesting selections of music. The cup was presented to the winning team after the game by Mr. Justice Russell.

MAHOMEDAN STRANGULATED

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of a Mahomedan name, unknown. It appeared from the evidence that the body of the deceased was found lying on board the s.s. "Persia" on Thursday morning, in a very bad state of decomposition. There was a cut on the forearm and there were also signs of a string having been tied round the neck of the deceased. The evidence further showed that the deceased did not belong to the crew and nobody could tell how he came to be on board the s. s. "Persia." The medical evidence showed that the death was due to strangulation and that it was no case of suicide. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to strangulation and that the person or persons who committed that act were liable to punishment under the Indian Penal Code.

Makes The Hair Grow

We are talking about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Just note that word "Ayer's." You are perfectly safe with it. No harm to you or to your hair. Makes the hair grow? It certainly does. Stops falling hair, too. Remember, it's "Ayer's" we are talking about. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Get his approval. Your own doctor and "Ayer

THE SISTER REPUBLICS.

How France Helped the United States.

The friendship of France and the United States is a fascinating chapter of modern history, and one that does credit to both Republics. Modern states are not usually credited any more than old ones, with movements of international philanthropy; and although the approval given by France to the new-born Republic in the latter part of the eighteenth century rose largely from hatred of "perfide albion"—the ancient arch-enemy—the result was an exchange of ideas on liberty and brotherhood, which has been eminently valuable to the world, and the bringing to the fore of great men from both hemispheres who were joined in a struggle for the dearest rights of man hood. France was almost alone in Europe in not only watching the birth stauggles of the United States with sympathy, but in lending them a helping hand. "On Friday, the 6th of February, 1778, plenipotentiaries met in Paris to sign a treaty for which there had been no precedent in history and of which there has been no imitation since," writes M. J. Jusserand in an introduction to "France in the American Revolution," by the late James Breck Perkins. Three of these men represented a government that was independent only in its own estimation; they were called Benjamin, Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, and were delegates of the new-born "United States of North America" the fourth represented the oldest Monarchy in Europe, and was Conrad Gerard de Rayneval, destined to be later the first diplomat ever accredited to America.

IDEAS OF LIBERTY.

Mr. Perkins has produced a most interesting study of the part played by France and Frenchmen in the aiding, establishing and consolidating of the United States. Ideas of liberty and of breaking from old bonds were in the air. As M. Jusserand says in his masterly foreward-essay to the book:—

Two years before American Independence was proclaimed, the correspondence of Grimm and Diderot tells us of the effect on the French public of "those general and exaggerated maxims that fire the enthusiasm of youths and would make them run to the world's end, and abandon father, mother, brother, to come to the assistance of an Esquimaux or a Hottentot."

Now the time had come to run to the world's end and, like La Fayette, leave wife, child, and the pleasures of an easy life, for something greater indeed than the fate of any Hottentot. What was at stake was, in fact, what the French of the new generation held dearest. All the reports that came concerning Americans showed them lovers of liberty, practisers of equality, accepting no privileges, tolerant of all creeds, leading honourable andsumple lives, in their poetic solitudes. Deane, Lee, and Franklin appear in Paris, and seem "sages, contemporaries with Plato, or Republicans of the age of Cato and of Fabius" (Segur). In the eyes of Voltaire, the insurgents are animated by the truest philosophical principles, they fight for "reason and liberty." The constitutions of the principal States are translated into French a little later under the supervision of Franklin, and the admiration is unanimous for those "charters of liberty." French officers leave Versailles, the soldiers leave their villages and their garrison towns, what they find on reaching America fulfils, in most cases, their anticipation. They prove friendly judges; what they observed is thus described by one of them: "Indigence and brutality were nowhere to be seen; fertility, comfort and kindness were everywhere to be found, and every individual displayed the modest and tranquil pride of an independent man who feels that he has nothing above him but the laws."

DRAIN ON FRENCH TREASURY.

Nor did the French expect to "get anything" out of their championing of the American cause.

Ruinous it was indeed, costing the French treasury seven hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars; but public opinion remained faithful to the struggling states. The people groaned under the weight of taxation, but never grumbled at the expense for such a cause. Peace came, France kept her word; she did not try to recover any of her possessions on the American continent; she made a pro-American peace, not an anti-English one. Public opinion again was fully satisfied: what it wanted had been secured; there were no protests against the moderation shown towards the adversary; the joy was universal. Years after the war the same pro-American feelings which had apparently taken deep root still prevailed, as shown by the French National Assembly's adjourning at the news of the death of Franklin; the French Army going into mourning at the death of Washington, and the glowing eulogies of the new republic still sent home by its French visitors. Talleyrand came to America in 1794, so as to become acquainted, he says, with "that great country whose history now begins."

It is true, of course, that France had always had an eye upon America, and had no small interests in the country. If the French as a nation were not great colonizers, they counted among them at least a goodly number of colonists. Mr. Perkins writes:—

It once seemed possible that civilisation in North America might be as much French as English; the territories which, nominally at least, were under the control of France far exceeded those held by the English colonists in extent, and were not inferior to them in fertility. At the beginning of the seventeenth century one might well anticipae that France would take a leading part in the development of the New World. French mariners had been among the early explorers of North America. Only a few years after the landing of Columbus in the West Indies, French fishing boats were found in large numbers off the coast of Newfoundland. The hardy mariners of Normandy and Brittany sailed each year across the Atlantic in search of fish, as their descendants do to this day.

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

In another place he says:—

There was one great opportunity for the development of French colonisation, which was lost not so much by the inertness as by the bigotry of the home government. When the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes compelled large bodies of industrious Frenchmen to leave their own country, a considerable proportion of them, in all probability, would have preferred life in a French possession to life in a foreign land. Even though driven from the fatherland, they might still have lived under their own flag and listened to the speech of their own people. The French Huguenots would have made as hardy pioneers, they were as well fitted to be the founders of a new state as the English Puritans, but this possibility was checked by the bigotry of Louis XIV and his successors. The French Government preferred that its American possessions should be occupied by Indians and wild beasts rather than by Huguenots.

How thoroughly the author dealt with his subject is indicated by such chapters as those on Silas Deane's Mission, Beaumarchais (a clever study of this remarkable man), the Privateers, La Fayette, Rochambeau, Franklin, etc. Of Franklin, he writes appreciatively but with humour:—

It was as a man of science and by his discoveries in electricity that Franklin was best known in France. Scientific studies then excited widespread interest, and this republican sage had made valuable researches. The zeal for such studies was not confined to scholars, but extended through the community Franklin had been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and he attended its meetings with great regularity. The sage who had already snatched lightning from the sky, aroused an admiring sympathy when he was engaged in wresting the sceptre from tyrants.

The writings of Franklin were widely known in France and exceedingly popular. The neatness of his expression, the delicate humour of his style, was peculiarly fitted for French taste, and so also was the philosophy which he taught. It was not abstruse, it was not metaphysical, it was not, perhaps, very elevated, but it inculcated virtues that were dear to the French heart. The apothegms of Poor Richard were almost as familiar to the French as to Amerd; ens. They had been often translated; bishops an priests advised their flocks to profit by their study.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, established over 80 years.

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GOOD FORM.

"Things a Fellow Can't Do."

This generation to its cost, says a correspondent in the "Standard," is not acquainted with Lord Welter, but the great saying that sums up his character has become a proverb: "There's some things a fellow can't do." New Lord Welter was much like one of the worst products of the public school. He had not an idea in his head and as little imagination as any man may have, and keep alive. He knew no interest in life but sport. He was the strong brute incarnate. Yet "there's some things a fellow cant do," and among them playing false by a friend. It is not an exalted morality. The gospal of good form did not carry him far. But it saved him t at least from the lowest depths. If it does to much for the most desperate cases, and most of us could find instances in our own experience to match with Lord Welter's, it does much more for the great normal majority. Good from is not all the low and the prophets. Let us think of the kind of substitute some people would resort to.

PULPIT OR DESK.

There is much noise in these days about moral education. Many excellent people believe that the character of the human boy can be reformed, developed, fortified, and adorned by making some (strictly undenominational) system of ethics part of the curriculum. Translated into terms of practice this means that the master will be expected to deliver week by week a series of lay sermons, graduated, we are to suppose, to the increasing possibilities of crime before the growing boy. Such a description, we concede, treats a serious subject with improper levity. But it is difficult to avoid, and we make no apology for committing the sin of levity in dealing with people who suppose that the moral education of boys is to be achieved by making ethics under any name a class-subject, or by any number of lectures, sermons, or other allocutions.

Ethics is already part of the curriculum in every school worth the name. Every master who knows his business does give his boys clearly to understand what he thinks right and wrong in any problems that are likely to beset them. But he does not make speeches about it, or trouble them with systems of morality or fundamental principles. Most of us, no doubt, have met teachers with a taste for this. They are sufferers from an excess of conscience or a deficiency of humanity, and the boys they educate grow like unto them. The master who is always preaching about duty and esprit de corps generally has the slackest house in the school. He will certainly be the laughing stock of all the healthy young barbarians who sit under him. The few who suffer from an irresistible impulse to arouse their boys to a keen sense of the evil and pain in the world and the grave difficulties of conduct that must beset every man, do worse mischief. As a great headmaster once declared, "It is not natural, it is not desirable that boys should think much of these things. There comes a time, no doubt, as the undergraduate who wanted to cut chapel wrote to his dean, when "every man must think for himself." But even as the dean suggested that an undergraduate in his second year had not yet reached that time, we hold that the schoolboy can postpone the acquisition of a complete system of ethics.

MASTERS WITH INFLUENCE.

Yet, as we have said, every master worth his salt is already doing his part towards fitting out his boys with a working morality. Most of us can remember and odd phrase or two, a scrap of sarcasm, a careless illustration which have stayed with us a score of years and will remain as standards of conduct to the end. These things have their value not from any intrinsic brilliance, for a magician of words is as rare among schoolmasters as elsewhere, but as the expression of a sound, healthy spirit, and a noble view of life. If you care to analyse them, the masters who influenced you most at school were not more than common humanity—not a saint among them, and certainly not a genius. Such towering souls are better seen from a distance, and not in the minimising intimacy of the class-room. The normal man, whose whole being is in a beautiful harmony, as Plato would have said, has most to give boys.

The boy is essentially a barbarian, and like barbarians all the world over, he has a horror of the eccentric, the abnormal of anything, however splendid, which rises above the standard of his fellows. A boy's morality is as profoundly conventional as any savage's and as conservative. From generation to generation it endures, not indeed without change but with changes far less than the evolving conscience of the adult world beyond find necessary. No decent schools would tolerate the brutality of Tom Brown Rugby. But if Tom Brown were to visit the earth again he would find less change in the public school boy than in anyone else in England.

THE SCHOOL'S IDEAL.

What is good form and what had to the boy are no longer the same as they were two or three generations ago, but the ideals are not vastly different. The schoolboy's hero of 1911 is much the same fellow as he of 1830. Physical virtues are still glorious. A certain lordliness of demeanour is still essential. Was Aristotle speaking out of his school-master experience when he described the gait and manner of his great-souled man! All the vices of weakness, fear, deceit, dishonesty are still, as they were to East and Tom Brown, anathema. On the other hand, though our modern boys will not tolerate the grosser abuses of strength, they are still fond of a touch of the spirit of the bully. Something of disdain for the weaker brethren, something yrannical to all the school, something contemptuously overbearing for the outside world of inferiors is still held essential. It is still true, as Thackeray said, that many a mother would be sadly shocked if she knew how her son comported himself in the society of his own kind. But boys who could never be shocking would be anæmic creatures. If they have no energy to spare for being rascals they will not have enough to get through life.

LEARNING TO MANAGE AND COMMAND.

What they lack, like all barbarians, is thought, and particularly imagination. Some people complain bitterly that the public school boy is deaf and blind to all the would outside his own class, that his cult of good form makes him regard all those who have not proper clothes and proper manner as beasts of burden. It is, of course, a grotesque exaggeration, sufficiently discredited by the obvious fact that a man trained in a public school makes the best of managers of all sorts and conditions of men. It is equally obvious that is some small foundation of truth in it. The school boy does set too much store by all the outward signs of good form. The reason is that he is boy. He over-estimates the superficial. His judgment is not sound. But his good form means something much more than the standard of wealth and manners of his own class.

In the nature of things, no system of morality that would have any chance of being the working code of the school boy could satisfy the preacher, the philosopher, or the grown man. But a code which demands courage and honesty and good-fellowship and esprit de corps is no bad foundation for a man's work. While the inexorable spirit of good fellowship requires as much as that of the English school boy we need not torment ourselves overmuch with the problem of his moral education.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, 5th December,

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Hubert Guy Dyke Acland. Dated 15th November, 1910. Robert Collet Woollerton. Dated 15th February. Francis George Brodribb. Dated 30th May.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Montague Aubrey Lloyd has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 18th August, 1910 The. undermentioned Midshipmen to be Sub-Lieutenants. Malcolm Alexander Meldon Dillon and Alexander Annandale. Dated 4th December.

Admiralty, 6th December.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Cornelius Edward Carter has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet—William Tofield Jon's. Dated 15th November, 1910. James Cleland Mansfield. Dated 30th June. Robert Maurice Stop ford. Dated 30th November.

Fleet Paymaster Ralph Balson Marwood has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief in His Majesty's Fleet.

Assistant Paymaster George Bolster Owens has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st December.

In acsordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March Engineer Lieutenant John Kennedy has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 5th December. Chief Artificer Engineer Francis George Blake has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 5th December.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—Vere Seymour. Dated 26th July, 1911. Colin Rose St. George Tucker. Dated 26th October.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Assistant Paymaster James Douglas Auld has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 1st November.

Admiralty, 7th December.

Engineer Captain George Goodwin has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st December, 1911.

War Office, 8th December.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Major William K. Legge, The Essex Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, vice Major T. O, Marden, The Welsh Regiment, who is about to vacate that appointment under the provisions of Article 32, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated the 30th November.

Lieutenant Robert F. H. Wallace, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Major E. H. E. Daniell, D.S.O., The Royal Irish Regiment, who has been advanced to the 2nd grade. Dated 26th November.

Lieutenant Arthur McC. Inglis, The Gloucestershire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. L. Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gambia. Dated 6th December.

Establishments.

Cavarly School, Captain Raymond S. Hamilton-Grace, 13th Hussars, to be an Instructor, vice Captain J. S. Cawley, 20th Hussars, who has been appointed a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office. Dated 29th November.

School of Gunnery, Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable Francis R. Bingham, Royal Artillery, to be a Chief Instructor, vice Brevet Colonel S. C. U. Smith, appointed to command the Artillery of a Division in India. Dated 1st December.

Mounted Infantry.

2nd Battalion, Captain Cyril L. Porter, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), to be 2nd in Command, vice Captain F. W. Ramsay, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 27th November.

The undermentioned successful candidates at the Competitive Examination of Officers of the Special Reserve, Militia, and Territorial Force, for Commissions in the Regular Army, held in October last, to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 9th December:—

Cavalry.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Second Lieutenant Edwin Winwood Robinson, from 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers Special Reserve.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Second Lieutenant Balfour Oliphant Hutchison, from Royal Field Artillery Special Reserve.

Second Lieutenant Roger Evans, from Honourable Artillery Company.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Lieutenant Guy Shafto Rowley, from Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Second Lieutenant Geoffrey Neville, from Royal Field Artillery Special Reserve.

Second Lieutenant Victor Walrond, from Royal Field Artillery Special Reserve.

Second Lieutenant Henry Frank Heywood, from Royal Garrison Artillery Special Reserve.

Second Lieutenant Alan Hartree, from Royal Field Artillery Special Reserve.

Royal Garrison Artillery, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants, from Royal Garrison Artillery Special Reserve:—Reginald Onslow Skinner. George Leslie Parker. Frederick Paston James Williams.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment,) Second Lieutenant Guy Rooker, from Royal Field Artillery Special Reserve.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Lieutenant William Ernest Grice Statter, from 3rd Battalion The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment.)

The Norfolk Regiment, Second Lieutenant Maurice Denham Jephson, from 4th Battalion, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment.)

The Leicestershire Regiment, Lieutenant George Colleton Dickinson, from 3rd Battalion, The Royal Irish Regiment.

Lieutenant John Gustavus Herring-Cooper, from 3rd Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Second Lieutenant George Patrick D'Arcy Gregory Tunks, from 3rd Battalion, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).

The Duke of Cornwall's Infantry, Lieutenant Reginald Ramsay Wingate, from 5th Battalion.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Second Lieutenant John Henry Townsend Icke, from 3rd Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The Essex Regiment Second Lieutenant William Ford Coates, from 3rd Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry.

Second Lieutenant John Victor Atkinson, from 3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Lieutenant James Travers Leslie, from 4th Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The Duke of Cambridges' Own (Middlesex Regiment), Second Lieutenant Gilbert Carey Druce from 5th Battalion.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant Philip Leslie Holmes. from 3rd Battlion, The Dorsetshire Regiment,

The Highland Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant David Murray Murray-Lyon, from 3rd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Lieutenant Garnet Montgomero Hume Aenderson, from 3rd Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), Second Lieutenant Alexander Gordon Cowie, from Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers Special Reserve.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Lieutenant Dermot James Sheridan, from, 3rd Battalion; The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) Lieutenant Charles Wolseley Wolseley-Jenkins, from 6th Battalion.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieuteant Horeld James Marcice Howard, from, 5th Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

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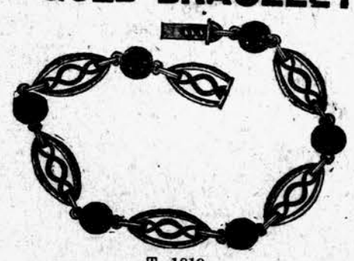

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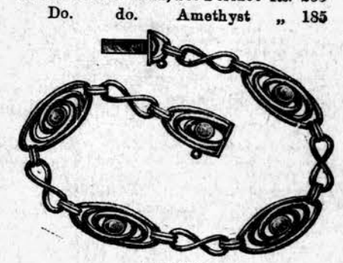

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Christmas Number,
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THE THREE NECKLACES.
By
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GUY THORNE.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUT STATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL.
By
TOM GALLON.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH,
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE.
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK.

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B. REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

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By
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, DEC. 21.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 3-16	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	94 1-2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	28 3-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' bence...	25 1-4	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	54 5-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24		01
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4·86 1-4		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight...	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £375,000 for S. American.

The Bombay Mails of the 9th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions ...£34,100,000	Dec. £1,900,000
Public Deposits ...£ 5,200,000	Inc. £ 700,000
Other Deposits ...£40,800,000	Inc. £3,200,000
Government Securities £15,360,000	Inc. £ 160,000
Other Securities ...£35,290,000	Inc. £6,400,000
Notes and Gold ...£33,300,000	Dec. £2,400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady good business done.
Futures Quiet.
East Indian ...
Manchester Steady with a moderate demand.
Total Sales ... 12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 2,000 „
Imports ... 36,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 5·04+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May
4·94 +01	4·94 unchgd	4·85 unchgd	4·86 unchgd	4·99 +01
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	
5·01 +01	5·03 +01	5·05 +01	5·06 +01	

New York Official noon call Jan. 8·93 ; May 9·15, New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 9·04 ; May 9·22. Additional quotations unchanged.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	71,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	45,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
Exports to Continent ...	19,000
Spot Cotton— ...	9·65 unchgd

Futures—Month of Jan. 9·35—11 } Advanced on Southern selling of futures in the local market and declined on bear pressure and liquidation.
Futures—Month of May 9·11—10

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 9 3-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan. ... 9 06 — 10
do. do May ... 9·23—07
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.

Total actual Exports ...	9,000
do Forwarded ...	102,000
do Imports ...	150,000
do Stock ...	753,000
Stock of Cotton in London ...	.....

New York and New Orleans markets closed on Saturday and Monday.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 9 5-8
Georges Mayall's Yarn ... 8 7-8
Shirtings—Dhooties—Steady moderate demand.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ...36 5-8 +1-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... 36 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ... 36 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... No sellers.
Do. Months— .....
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... .
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— ...Nominal.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 46 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months—Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest value.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...63 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp,—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 61 7-8
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed ... £ 6-15-0
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Done.
Tone—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... Nullated.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ..... £ 74 1-4 unchgd
Yellow Metal ..... d 6 1-2 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ..... £63 3-16—3-8

FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 12 6—Value

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags ...17 8 1-4—3-4
Do. Months of Shipment Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet particularly nothing doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. 14 4 1-2—3 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Jan.—Sellers.
Tone—Weak and easier closed steady.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India. 19 7 1-2 —1 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.—Nominal
Tone—Little or no business.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 16—1 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos, 16×13 C and F
Calcutta 15 3 —Dec.-Jan.—Value.
Do. 13 3—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 4 1-2—Dec.-Jan.—Value.
Do. 13 4 1-2—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta. 16 3 —Dec.-Jan.—Value.
Do. 15—July-Oct.—1912—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 16 4 1-2—Dec.-Jan.—Value.
Do. 15 1 1-2—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
General Tone—Prices lower nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [22nd DEC. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
5 boxes bulns.	3,07,200	London	Chartered Bank
1 box bulu	76,800	do	Eastern Bank
1 box bulu ...	38,400	do	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th Dec., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	35	40,947
B B and C I Railway ...	29	34,375

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened firm at 1s 4 3-32d T. T. and Demand and 1s 4 5-16d for 3 months' sight credits. There are few Private bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Feb.
Do. do Francs	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...189 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...136 3-4
Shanghai „	...181 3-4
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 5-16 for Cash and 96 1-4 for the Settlement and has remained steady throughout the day with a moderate business doing.
We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	96	5 0
1st Settlement...	... „	96	4 0
2nd „ ...	... „	96	1 0

BULLION:—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 higher for ready and for delivery in two months at 25 3-16 and 25 1-4 respectively. New York was 1-8 higher at 54 5-8. The local marked opened steadier and closes as under. Only a small business has been done. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs	23	15 0
Australian „ ...	... „	23	15 0
Sovereigns „ ...	... „	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... „	63	11 0
„ 1st Settlement	... „	63	13 0
„ 2nd Settlement...	... „	63	14 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs, 37·70 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 2·30 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. tenderers receiving only 5 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 40·50 lakhs and for next week the amount to be offered is increased to 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 1st Dec. and arrived to-day with the mail of the 8th Dec. brings £100,000 bar gold, and £290,000 silver and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	24,70,000
Bombay	... „	6,80,000
Madras	... „	9,20,000
Total...	... „	40,70,000

The steamer which left London on the 8th December and comes with the mails of the 15th December brings £ bar gold and £ silver, and £ Sovereigns; and the following Council Bills —

Calcutta	...Rs.	25,60,006
Bombay	... „	6,10,000
Madras	... „	8,80,000
Total...	... „	40,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 15th December and comes with the mail of the 22nd December brings £110,000 bar gold, £160,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...Rs.	26,70,000
Bombay	... „	5,50,000
Madras	... „	5,80,000
Total...	... „	38,00,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	12,26,000
Other Deposits.....	.....	40,00,000
Sundries	69,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	10,46,000
Other Authorised Securities	unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	8,69,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	21,69,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	2,78,000
Bullion	.....	13,000
Balance with other Banks.	.....	11,21,000
Sundries.....	6,000	.....
Cash	.....	13,06,000

COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales 1911.	Bales. 1910.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	61,781	87,754	— 25,973
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 21st Dec.	353,832	513,766	—159,934
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	8,980	28,964	— 20,024
China ...			
Japan ...	37,234	32,544	+ 4,690
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	46,114	61,508	— 15,394
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 21st Dec.			
Europe ...	31,370	173,542	— 141,166
China ...	280	1,407	— 1,127
Japan ...	107,804	91,007	+ 16,797
Coast Ports ...	9,155	2,972	+ 6,183
Total...	148,615	267,928	—119,313
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	1,700	10,367	— 8,667
China ...			
Japan ...	9,915	19,404	— 9,489
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 25th November, 7,038 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th Sept. 1911—18,537 bales.

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	9,623	50,144	101,587
Central India... ...	1,798	3,973	9,046
Barsee and Nagur ...	268	3,305	14,189
Berar	15,070	93,934	88,880
Central Provinces ...	18,863	95,820	36,301
Total Comras ...	46,327	247,176	250,003
Dholleras	757	4,352	15,953
Broach	2,007	3,958	127
Compta and Dharwar.	475	9,840	18,322
Westerns	12	4,806	1,193
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	2,294	39,166	206,387
Bengals, (Rajputana)	556	1,934	9,279
Sind	4,265	15,123	11,595
Persian	4	327	102
American	5,074	19,116	3
Egyptian	.....	334	200
Other sorts	.....	7,700	2
Total ...	61,781	353,832	513,765

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 21st Dec., 1911	353,832
	653,832
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 21st Dec. 1911	148,615
	505,217
Afloat	11,615
	497,602
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	245,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 22nd Dec. 1911 ...	248,602
Difference since last week	+ 17,282

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
As we anticipated last Saturday, there was an improvement in the Home markets during the past week. The advance was gradual but steady and was due to a better feeling at Home, though no doubt the squeeze in New York for December played an important part. It is too early yet for any permanent advance, and though there may be a continuance of the present steadiness for a little longer, we anticipate easier markets again shortly. Our opinion is not however bearish and purchases on break should prove remunerative in the long run. To-day's advices are easier.
The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures Jan. ...	8·76	8·85	+·09
„ May ...	8·99	9·11	+·12
Spot ...	9·15	9·65	+·20
New Orleans—			
Futures Jan. ...	8·96	9·00	+·04
„ May ...	9·03	9·20	+·12
Spot ...	9 1-8	9 3-16	+1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Dec.-Jan...	4·82	4·94	+·12
„ June-July...	4·91	5·03	+·12
Spot ...	4·94	5·11	+·17

The local market has been steady and some business has been done for forward delivery, but neither buyers nor sellers have been disposed to operate to any extent, the former owing to the high prices ruling, and the latter owing to the uncertainty regarding procuring suitable cotton for delivery.
Ready cotton has been moving more freely as shippers are completing their requirements for December. Prices are steadier, but holders are quite willing to meet the market, as it is anticipated that the demand will not continue, and lower prices will rule at the commencement of the New Year. Rates here are still high as compared with Home values, but the demand for Japan has sustained the market, and receipts are by no means large up-country.
The arrivals of New Broach are far from satisfactory, but the cotton being immature it is expected that later arrivals will show an improvement in quality and staple. Bengals are scarce and any parcels of nice quality fetch good prices. Black leaf cotton is now coming in from the Berars and Central Provinces but is, so far, not being touched by shippers.
The Government report published yesterday gives an estimate of the Indian Crop of 3,100,000 bales against 3,800,000 bales last year. The proportion of receipts into Bombay on the basis of last year would therefore be about 1,990,000 but the interior demand this season is likely to exceed that of last year. The receipts of American Cotton this year will also be large, probably 100,000 bales, and as this is included in the total receipts into Bombay, it should be taken into account when comparing the total figures below as Indian returns.
Our estimate of receipts of the various descriptions of cotton into Bombay this season is as under :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	200,000
Central India	100,000
Barsi Nugger	75,000
Berar	425,000
Central Provinces	250,000
Total Comtas	1,050,000
Dholleras	75,000
Broach	150,000
Comptas and Dharwar ...	175,000
Westerns	50,000
Bengals	100,000
Rajputana	75,000
Sindh	100,000
Americans... ...	100,000
Other Sorts	25,000
Total	1,900,000

LATER.
Good Broach is steady, but other quotations are easier. Little business has been done in contracts. For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—
NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	252	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	248	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„	246	„
Fine M G Teotmal	„	244	„
Fine MG Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	„	242	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	240	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	232	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	226	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	244	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	„	240	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	227	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	6,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April,
4·89 —05	4·89 —05	4·91 —04	4·92 —04
Apl.-May.	**May-June**	**June-July.**	**July-Aug.**
4·95 —04	4·97 —04	4·99 —04	5·01 —04
Aug.-Sept.			
5·02 —04			

FREIGHTS.

Since writing last week the market has been very firm with an upward tendency and a fairly large business has been put through.

Antwerp.
750 tons seeds cotton, January, was done by a liner.
Liners also booked :—
2,000 tons a month March, April, May, at 15s 9d seeds cotton light seeds 6d less.

Dunkirk.
750 tons January seeds cotton at 18s 3d.
1,500 tons February seeds cotton at 17s 6d.
400 tons March seeds cotton at 17s 6d.
375 tons April seeds cotton at 17s 6d.

M'seilles-Liv'pool.
3,000 tons January light seeds at 16s.
375 tons February seeds cotton at 15s 6d.
500 tons booked by Ellerman Line Jan. seeds cotton at 17s.
1,100 tons booked by Ellerman Line Feb. seeds cotton at 16s.
600 tons per month March, Apl, May, at 15s seeds 15s 6d cotton.
1,000 tons per June at 14s 14s 6d seeds cotton.

Hull.
3,500 tons light seeds. January at 15s 6d.
1,050 tons light seeds. January at 15s 9d.
750 tons light seeds. December at 15s 9d.
300 tons each month March and April at 15s.

London.
500 tons each month March and April at 15s. seeds. Weight.
225 tons each month Apl, May, June at 15s seeds Weight.

Genoa.
500 tons seeds cotton January, at 18·3.
Market closes very firm. Rates advancing.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The Home markets are very firm under the influence of the unfavourable weather which was prevailing in South America and retarded the receipts at the ports, but the weather has since been reported finer and offenings have increased. There is however a very strong demand for Bombay seed the stocks of which are very limited. As soon as consumers fulfil their demands out of Argentina seed a quiet feeling is likely to set in and prices are expected to decline appreciably. Argentina crop accounts are conflicting and estimates range from 800,000 to 1,100,000 tons. Indian crop accounts are so far satisfactory.
We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	12 10	0 B.T.
Apl.-May	... „	10 15	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
There is a good demand for Brown Kutni rapeseed but sellers are very scarce. Stocks of old crop are very limited and very few desirable lots are left in the market. Toria seed will commence to arrive next month.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8	0 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ...	„	8	10 0 B.T.
„ Cawnpore ...	„	8	6 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
There is nothing of importance to report. A retail business is passing in soft kinds. Local mills buy Karachi lots sparingly.
We quote :—

Soft White Pissi 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	0 0 R.T.
White Delhi Apl-May	„	5	4 6 „
White Karachi Ready	„	5	2 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
There has been a fair business doing during the week and prices have kept steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	11	9 0 R.T.
White Gulburga ...	„	55	8 0
Red Jubbulpore ...	„	52	0 0
Black Kutni ...	„	47	0 0

POPPYSEED :—
The market is rather steadier.
We Quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 10 13 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—
The tone is steady with a moderate business passing.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 7 0 R.T
Forward ... ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Prices are steadier. There is a moderate enquiry at current rates.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Market firm, more doing.
We quote :—
Bold ... ...Rs. 42 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 7 5 0 B.T

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	61,731 bales
Wheat	...	81,567 cwts.
Linseed	...	11,608 „
Rapeseed	...	1,661 „
Gingellyseed	...	106,430 „
Poppyseed	...	226 „
Groundnuts...	...	51,924 „
Castorseed	...	26,712 „
Rice	...	54,251 „
Myrabollams	...	19,091 „
Cottonseed	...	192,315 „
Mowraseed	...	3,623 „
Gram	...	14,397 „
Joowar	...	7,287 „
Maize	...	45,851 „

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS.—There is a moderate demand for these goods and prices are steady.
WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet with little business doing.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is steady and there is a moderate demand for all classes of Prints.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—Here the market is quiet with only a moderate demand. The Home markets are rather easier, but distant shipment only is obtainable.
TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market here remains dull. The up-country demand is very poor. Home prices are steady.
DHOOTIES.—The Home markets are slightly easier, but only for distant shipment. The local market is quiet with a moderate demand.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows a further advance during the week which has affected our market also. Prices are daily advancing here and now cover £71-10 and £59. Sassoons are reported to have sold their stock of Yellow Metal largely.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	3	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	5	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	11	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	0	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.....	3	10	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit.....	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	12	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	6	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	11	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	5	0
Anchor Tins per pair	3	12	0
Shell 150° in Cases per case	5	0	0
Anchor cases per case	4	2	0
Snowflake Brand ...150° American	Per case.		
White Rose Brand..150° American	„	6	0 2
Chester Brand ..... 75° Abel A'can	„	5	12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° Abel A'can	„	4	12 2
Monkey Brand ...125° American	„	4	8 2
Tiger Brand ...125° American	„	4	0 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°	„	4	8 2
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°	per 2 tins		
	„	3	10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°	„	3	10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Camel Brand in tins125° Strong.	„	3	0 0 per 2 tins
	„	3	10 0

SHARES.

The market is almost unchanged and little business has been done during the week. Bank of Bombay shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,775 during the earlier part of the week and are in demand at the rate. Bank of Indias have changed hands at Rs. 67 1-2 to Rs. 68; Indian Specie are quiet at Rs. 50 1-2. Bombay Merchants' Bank shares have improved to Rs. 8 1-2; Eastern Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 79. Press shares are unchanged. Indian Cotton at Rs. 143 3-4; New Berar's at Rs. 550; New Mofussil's at Rs. 790. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton have declined to Rs. 427 1-2; Bombay United have advanced to Rs. 405; Century Mill shares are weak at Rs. 270; Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 1,885; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are steady at Rs. 1,215; Crescent's at Rs. 83 3-4; David's at Rs. 415; Edward Sassoon Mill shares at Rs. 210. Fazulbhoy's at Rs. 252 1-2; Finlays are quiet at Rs. 280; Khattan Maksanji Mill shares are steady at Rs. (910; Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 755; Leopold to Rs. 65. Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,425, Maneckji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 2,720; Morarji Gouldas are steady at Rs. 2,750; Sholapur's at Rs. 4,200; New Great Eastern at Rs. 202 1-2; Phœnix at Rs. 98 3-4; Standards are quiet at Rs. 1,155; Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,250; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 515. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation after touching Rs. 590, have declined to Rs. 582 1-2. Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 152 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 176; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 282 1-2 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 287 1-2; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have declined to Rs. 747 1-2; Shivrajpurs are unchanged at Rs. 17; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares, after touching Rs. 68 1-2, have declined to Rs. 68, deferred shares are at and about Rs. 116; preference shares are quiet at Rs. 164. Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 500. Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 275 and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 247 1-2. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej old issue are steady at Rs. 660; Amritsar Patties have changed hands at Rs. 125; Tapti Valley Ry. shares are quiet at Rs. 522 1-2; Ahmedabad Dholka are unchanged at Rs. 125. A big lot of Central Provinces railway shares has been put through at Rs. 37 1-2 and Guzerat railway shares advanced to Rs. 58. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 22.

The share market was more active to-day than for some time past and there was considerable demand for coal shares at firm prices. Quite a large number of shares changed hands and buyers showed considerable keenness. 3 1-2 per cent. Government paper ranged from Rs. 96-7-0 to Rs. 96-11-0.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Capt. James Drummond Graham, I. M. S., son of the late Mr. J. Drummond Graham, of Ayr, N. B., and Violet Augusta, second daughter of Col. Charles Seymour, late of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and Mrs. Charles Seymour.
A marriage will shortly take place between Walter S. Crawhall, of Clifton Downs, Bristol, and of Nunmoakton, Yorkshire, and Annie Beattie, younger daughter of George Goodair Dey, of the Bengal Civil Service (retired).
A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major W. Scott, 104th (Wellesley's) Rifles (Indian Army), only son of the late Capt. W. Scott, R. A., and Evelyn, elder daughter of Mr. Arthur E. Brooke-Hunt and Mrs. Brooke-Hunt, of 6 Augusta Gardens, Folkestone.
A marriage has been arranged, and will take place very shortly at Lahore, India, between Alexander H. Marshall, Punjab Indian Police, and Edith Mary (Poppy), second daughter of Col. E. S. B. Lockyer, late of the Royal Art.
At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Dec. 5, the marriage took place of Mr. John B. Muir, younger son of the late Sir John Muir and of Lady Muir of Deanston, Perthshire, and Miss Heather Gardiner Muir, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Muir, of 2 Grosvenor Crescent. Mr. Gardiner Muir gave away his daughter, who wore a gown of soft white satin draped with old Honition lace (the gift of her mother). She also wore a string of pearls, the gift of Lady Muir. There were three bridesmaids —Miss Clara Gardiner Muir (the bride's sister), Miss Pamela Pollen and Miss Angela Henderson— and Mr. W. Muir (brother of the bridegroom) was best man After a reception at 2 Grosvenor Crescent the bride and bridegroom left for the Continent.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 23rd December.
1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade until after the new year.
2. There will be no Class Firing this week end at Santa Cruz.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Acty.-Adjt., B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, 23rd December.
311. Annual Camp of Exercise.—The Annual Camp of Exercise will be held at Mahalxmi Battery from Saturday, 17th, to Sunday, 25th February, 1912.
312 Office Closing of.—The Head Quarters Office will be closed from Saturday, 23rd December, 1911, until Tuesday, 2nd January 1912, both days inclusive, on account of Christmas Holidays.
317 Musketry.—Spoon Competition at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, 24th inst., on the G I P Rly, Vol Rifle Range.
Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a. m.
Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt: R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 23rd December.
1161. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows:—(For all Class-firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).
Wednesday, the 27th inst. "A" Coy. (Practice)
Thursday, the 28th inst. "D" Coy.
Friday, the 29th inst. "B" Coy.
Sunday, the 31st inst. "C" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.
1162. The Delhi Contingent members will please return to Head-Quarters without delay all Special issues of clothing and equipment in their possession.
1163.—A Proficiency Class will be started on Monday, the 8th Jan. 1912, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
A/Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.
Rifle Club matches 25 to 28 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Saturday, the 30th December, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

PERSIA.

The outlook in Persia to-day is much more cheering. Lord Curzon's eloquent and sympathetic plea for the preservation of Persia's national honour and independence will do more than anything that has been published to direct the attention of people in this country to the necessity of supporting this ancient people in its endeavours to establish a constitutional Government, and to bring itself into line with the administrative methods of the Western Powers. Our assertion of a right to a sphere of influence in Persia carries with it the moral obligation to assist the Persian Government both in developing its trade and in resisting unjust attempts by representatives of other Powers to dominate the administration. Lord Morley was able to give a reassuring reply to the important points raised by Lord Curzon, and to show that the Russian Government was in a more conciliatory mood than recent advices had made it out to be. It is essential to the success of the Anglo-Russian Agreement of September, 1907, that nothing in the shape of a permanent occupation of territory should be undertaken by Russia. On this head we now have the assurance of the Russian Government that "such military measures as had been taken in Persian territory were of a purely provisional nature." By the time Sir Edward Grey has to address the House of Commons on the subject next week we hope the situation will be still clearer, and that Russian policy in Persia will be by that time definitely described.

UNIONISTS AND FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The most important contribution to the Female Suffrage controversy in the papers to-day is the letter from half a dozen leading members of the Unionist party advising a withdrawal of all promised support to the so-called Conciliation Bill, under the circumstances which have now arisen. It is pointed out that to countenance that measure would be to assist at the driving in of the thin edge of the wedge, the thick end of which—the enfranchisement of millions of women—is now exposed to view. It is quite likely that the whole weight of the Government and its supporters will be found on the side of the large measure now foreshadowed, and that even the Prime Minister will "toe the line" on this as on other scarcely less important matters in which he has found salvation. The only fact which seems likely seriously to affect the Government's attitude is such rowdy conduct as that lately witnessed in Parliament Square and the City Temple; and, poor as their common sense appears to be, it is too much to hope that the militants will continue to play into the hands of objectors to the suffrage by a continuance of their rowdyism. Under all the circumstances the Unionist policy seems clear. They must oppose every measure, small or great, which offers women political powers to which the majority of women themselves are either entirely indifferent or actively hostile.

YUAN STILL ON TOP.

Things in China are rapidly converging to the point that is to decide whether the revolt is domestic or international. The allied Powers have stood loyally aside while the struggle lasts, just as the Regent and the Emperor have done, but with rather more show of dignity. They have refrained from dunning a crippled Exchequer for their monthly bills and they have recognised the present stagnation of trade and private interests as a necessary consequence of civil war. But now that the rebels have been driven from their stronghold at Hankow; and the centre of conflict has moved down the Yang-tse valley to Nan-king, there is just a chance that the revolutionary leaders in their desperation may not be able to adhere to their undertaking, and guarantee an honourable immunity for the lives and property of foreign residents. But, on the whole, one thinks the foreigners have every cue for confidence. Mobility in war is good, but forced mobility is ruination. The Imperial troops gain by this driving manœuvre, and the rebels, already at a loss for funds and recruits, find themselves precipitated more than half-way to Shanghai. Here, the British merchant colony, and the others under their care, have had little to do of late but drill and organize their volunteer forces; and there are Japanese and American reinforcements on the way to back any necessary action on the part of our China Squadron. The rebels are fixed in a dilemma, therefore, between the Imperial dragon and the deep sea, and the sea is Charybdis indeed to a rebel host without a fleet. In the meantime, Yuan Shih-kai shows that clemency one has bespoken from him all along, and the revolutionary leader, Li Yuan-hung, is disposed to accept his terms, so that one would insist more than ever on the advisability of giving Yuan the benefit of a field unimpeded by foreign favour or interference.

MR. ASQUITH DRIVEN FORTH.

Those who organized the meeting at the City Temple on Wednesday night, in celebration of the coming of age of Mansfield House University Settlement must be feeling a little dispirited and disillusioned. They had exhibited a touching confidence in their fellow-men, and a perfect trust in their fellow-women; and they entertained the pathetic delusion that everybody would be glad to hear Mr. Asquith make a speech. But they forgot the lady suffragist—and the meeting was ruined. Even the City Temple, with all its records of disturbance, has never witnessed a worse and uglier spectacle. As Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said afterwards, "It must make us bow the head with shame." As usual, it was a minority that broke up the meeting. The large majority of men and women present showed active hostility of mind towards the rioters, and, but, for the fact that they were in a place of worship, would probably also have displayed considerable hostility of body. Meanwhile, Mr. Lloyd George continues to be publicly credited with the intention of advocating the enfranchising of such people as yesterday's rowdies, and ignoring the one commanding fact of the situation, namely, that the overwhelming majority of women are either entirely indifferent to woman suffrage or dead against it.

A HINT TO CABINET MINISTERS.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton pleaded before the London School of Economics for more leisure for statesmen. The demands made upon them by the public for speeches both inside and outside Parliament constitute, he said, a danger to their health, and consequently to the welfare of the country. Many people will agree. Mr. Asquith, will no doubt, agree quite enthusiastically. But, after all, need our statesmen respond to so many of these demands? For example, it was very good-humoured of the Prime Minister to promise to speak at that Mansfield House meeting, but was it really worth his while, with so many cares upon his shoulders? Popularity is a sweet draught, and speech-making to a responsive audience is a delight to those who can indulge in it comfortably; but the drain of it on the nervous system is always considerable; and a British statesman in office is the last man who can afford to squander his most precious resources in this way. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill have both suffered in health through over-indulgence in these delights. One believes that they have also suffered therefrom in influence. Sir Edward Grey makes very few speeches outside Parliament, and not many inside; consequently, whenever he breaks his silence his every word is listened to with exceptional attention. It is quite possible for a Minister to squander moral power as well as physical health in overmuch platform oratory.

ADONIS, P. C.

That town out West, which bears the seraphic name of Los Angeles seems bent on capturing fame by hook or by crook. It not only runs Sacramento hard for luxury, and San Francisco for inventiveness in crime, but it aspires to a record reputation in the ingenuity of its methods of repression. Its chief of police does not bear the romantic name of Sebastian for nothing, though he seeks to justify it more by the novelty of his devices than by giving countenance to the tender passion. Lately, he instituted a fascinating female detective to entrap male "flirts" and she only failed, because she incurred the wrath and finger-nails of her victims' lady relatives. And we need no Californian town to tell us what the fair sex is capable of when it enters on the "rampage" in any force of numbers. With all the address of an old tactician, Mr. Sebastian has concluded that what is too saucy for the goose may possibly be a garnish for the gander. He has now let loose a masculine official whom the gossips describe as an absolute Adonis, "dressed to kill." This consummation of manly garb and graces, sallies daily out upon the streets to draw the gushing advances and the "goo-goo eyes" of the other sex, and any who show a coming-on disposition are promptly taken off. One fears that the ruse is too transparent; in vain is the net spread in sight of the wary bird. It is more than probable that Adonis will encounter the same horde of harpies who drove the last decoy back to her lair. There is really no pleasing some folks.

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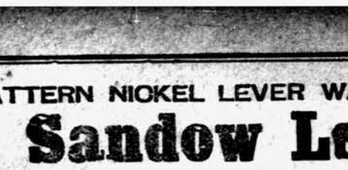

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 92, Fenchurch Street, London E. C.